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# China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 204



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11 May 1982

# CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 204

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# I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## PEP TALK GIVEN IN PREPARATION FOR ANOTHER YEAR OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in China 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Commentator: "Strive to Increase Economic Benefits from Agriculture"]

[Text] The lunar new year has come and gone, and soon spring plowing and production, and spring production activities in forestry, animal husbandry, and the fishing industry will move from south to north. Consecutive years of bumper harvests and bumper earnings in many places have provided extremely advantageous conditions for this year's production, if agricultural production is to maintain all-around development during this new year, special attention will have to be given to broadening avenues of production, lowering production expenses, and increasing economic benefits.

Striving for economic benefits is something that agricultural production and other production units should give extreme attention. In the farming industry, the breeding industry, and rural industrial sideline occupations, emphasis should be given increases in yields per unit of area, to improving quality of products, to raising labor productivity rates and commodity rates, and to getting maximum economic benefits from minimum investment of labor and capital. The former practice in agricultural production of not striving for benefits, not being concerned with economic accounting, extravagance and waste, and increase output without increasing earnings should not be repeated.

In striving for economic benefits, one cannot look only at momentary increases in individual economic benefits, but rather simultaneously take into consideration longrange many sided overall economic benefits. For the present, this means having the state plan paramount and market regulation supplementary in the formulation, in combination with local conditions, of production plans for the entire year. There has to be all-around implementation of the program of "positively no relaxation of grain production and active development of economic diversification," and making the most of local advantages, and development through adaptation of general methods to local situations had to be coordinated with an equitable pattern nationally to prevent a tendency toward blind production and sole pursuit of profits that is deleterious for the working people's wealth. In matters such as stability of the area sown to grain, implementation of production plans and a bonus system for hog raising, and suburban vegetable production, equitable arrangements have to be made. Planned procurement of agricultural sideline products by commercial units must be on the basis of contracts concluded with production brigades and communes that are jointly honored.

Pursuit of economic benefits requires very good arousal of the enthusiasm of producers. Today, more than 90 percent of all rural production teams practice various forms of a system of responsibility in which contracting is linked to production. When peasants plant crops, raise livestock, or engage in industrial sideline occupations, costs must be taken into account, and careful calculations made. Management and administration has to be improved in an effort to increase economic benefits. This requires, in advance of spring production, that the forms of a system of responsibility for production be stabilized as quickly as possible, and that various forms of contracts be concluded setting forth the economic relationships and the rights and obligations of production teams and commune members, and among work teams, permitting production teams and commune members to do early planning, and act early in order to assure realization of economic benefits.

Pursuit of economic benefits requires vigorous extension of science and technology, equitable use of resources and investment, and fullest use of the role of rural scientific and technical personnel. This includes equitable use of land, pastures and water surfaces; adaptation of general methods to local situations in the selection of superior varieties, arousal of the masses to select breeds and process seeds to improve farming and livestock raising techniques; to fertilize scientifically, and to use pesticides and water scientifically; and to select machines and implements for the farming, forestry, livestock raising, and fishing industries, etc. The broad masses of people, cadres, and technicians must also be depended on for the establishment and perfection of systems of responsibility for extension of technology so that greater benefits will be derived from the enthusiasm for study and use of science that is building in rural areas.

Pursuit of economic benefits also requires intensification of ideological and political work. Party organizations at every level, and cadres at every level in rural areas are to indoctrinate the broad masses of peasants in the need to act on the principal of the whole nation being a chessboard, giving consideration to the welfare of the country, the collective, and individuals rather than caring only about oneself. Simultaneous with active peasant support to cities and to industrial construction, each trade and industry should vigorously support agriculture. Units concerned should promptly provide rural villages the high quality and low priced means of production needed for spring production so that agriculture can better bring economic benefits into play.

Improvement in economic benefits is a longrange task. However, attention must be given to action from the very beginning of the year, and action must be taken regularly, firmly, and totally. Only in this way can genuine economic benefits be brought about.

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PERFORMANCE, PROSPECTS FOR FISHING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Future Emphasis in Three Areas

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Xiao Peng [5135 7720], State Aquatic Products Administration]

[Text] During 1981, the broad masses of staff and workers in the aquatic products sector have rallied to produce rather good achievements in the development of China's aquatic products enterprises. Nevertheless, both quantity and quality of aquatic products are still a very long way from satisfying the ever increasing needs of the people. During the coming year of 1982, we need to do a great deal of work in many fields, notably the following three.

First is continued implementation of the program of readjustment of aquatic production, hastening development of both freshwater and ocean breeding. During the past several years, the breeding industry has increased by about 10 percent annually, an unprecedented accomplishment. Recently CCP Central Committee leadership comrades have noted that economic diversification requires emphasis on making the most of the potential that water surfaces and beaches around bodies of water provide to add new impetus to development of the hatching of aquatic products. We are determined to take the opportunity to maintain and develop this fine momentum, relying on policies and on science to do a solid job of solving problems with fry, with feeds, with fish diseases, and with efforts to promote key techniques. In ocean fishing, the measures to protect resources taken during the past several years and the results achieved must be consolidated. At the same time, it is necessary to actively develop economic diversification, to assemble high horsepower fishing boats for deep sea production, to make use of everything in processing, to upgrade quality and output value in every way, and to provide for surplus labor in fishing areas.

Second is use of every available means to improve economic benefits. In the breeding, catching, production, supply and marketing of aquatic products, both state-owned or collectively-owned, potential for increase in economic benefits is very large. China's traditional fish raising methods which are linked to farming, forestry, and livestock raising, are world renowned for their advanced techniques of making full use of resources, conserving energy,

and maintaining ecological balance; however, through the use of modern scientific methods to solve problems with mixed feeds and the breeding of fine varieties, economic benefits can be further improved greatly, to say nothing of what these techniques can do for places that "raise fish in plain water and rely on heaven for results." A priority task is to devise ways in which minimum expenditures can bring maximum benefits in situations in which resources are not good for catches or where energy is insufficient... The enthusiasm among the broad masses of fishermen that institution of systems of responsibility for production by fishing communes and brigades has aroused should increase economic benefits. The reorganization of teams in state-owned aquatic products enterprises and the improvements made in administration and management have as their goal increases in output and effecting savings. Equipping of the commodity bases, whose construction the state has supported during the past several years, should be emphasized to derive benefits from investment. In short, emphasis should be placed on going into production to increase economic benefits, with implementation in every field for the building of aquatic products production.

Third is intensification of ideological and political work, indoctrinating the broad masses of fishermen, staff and workers in a conscious proper relationship among the interests of the country, the collective, and the individual. The policies instituted since the Third Plenary Session [of the 11th Party Central Committee] whereby procurement prices paid by the state for aquatic products have been increased and a combination of requisition procurement and negotiation procurement has been put into effect have substantially increased fishermen's earnings. In the present situation of a shortage of aquatic products and great list price differences, indoctrination of fishermen should emphasize selling more fish, selling good fish, and making sure that quotas for sales to the state are fulfilled to make a great contribution to the country. In addition, attention should be directed to correcting a tendency in some communes and brigades to strive for increases in earnings to the neglect of collective accumulations. In communes and brigades and in enterprises in fishing regions, there should be continued adherence to resisting and opposing various unhealthy tendencies, and active building of socialist spiritual civilization.

#### Increase in Cold Storage Facilities

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Chen Xiaojun [7115 2556 6511]]

[Text] In 1981, the broad masses of fishermen, staff and workers in fishing industry communes, brigades and enterprises throughout the country conscientiously put into effect a program of readjustment for equitable use of resources, vigorous development of breeding, and improvement in quality of products. Planned output of aquatic products for the year was for a five percent increase over 1980, and preliminary statistics show that production plans are likely to be overfulfilled by five percent. The addition of 36,000 tons of cold storage capacity makes 1981 the greatest year of increase since founding of the People's Republic.



Freshwater fish raising increased by more than 10 percent over 1980, and state-owned and collective water surfaces for the raising of freshwater fish increased by 2 million mu over 1980. Commune member household raising of fish has also been ever greater. According to incomplete statistics from six provinces including Hunan, commune household raising of fish has already passed the 1.2 million household mark on water surfaces of somewhat more than 360,000 mu. A water surface area of somewhat more than 230,000 mu where commodity fish bases have been built with state support have gone into production, an increase that more than doubles the 1980 amount. Statistics from 106 large and medium size cities report quantity of fish raised in suburbs to have risen from 100,000 tons in 1979 to more than 150,000 tons.

Thanks to institution of rights to beach areas and systems of responsibility for production, which aroused enthusiasm in all quarters, the ocean breeding area increased 10 percent over 1980 and output overfulfilled plan by 10 percent. Sea delicacies and mollusks found in shallow-water areas were particularly productive. Despite the rather severe disasters that beset shrimp breeding in 1980, output still overfulfilled plan.

Ocean fishing industry adoption in recent years of measures to protect propagation of resources has turned around a tendency toward decline of some kinds of fish, as for example, hairtails in the East China Sea, which have provided bountiful harvests for 2 consecutive years. All-around use of off-shore fishing has begun, and active development of deepwater fishing is underway, deepwater catches having increased by 25 percent over 1980.

As a result of the growth in fishing industry production, average per capita income for fishermen in 1980 amounted to 173 yuan, and it is predicted that 1981 figures will also show an increase to have occurred. In some places, extent of increase has been tremendous. The Tianjiaweizi Fishing Brigade in Gai County, Liaoning is one such place where during 1981 accumulations increased 2.9 fold; commune member earnings averaged more than 1,000 yuan per capita, and the collective's total earnings increased 2.1 fold over 1980.



EXCESSIVE CONTROL OF TOBACCO CRITICIZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Yang Guoan [2799 0948 1344]: "How Can Flue-cured Tobacco Procurement and Sales Adapt to Growth of Production? Last Year Produced a Bumper Crop of Flue-Cured Tobacco For a 9 Million Dan Surplus Nationally, Yet Some Marketing Areas Continued to Import Tobacco While Producing Had a Serious Glut on Hand"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Following publication of a column discussing "How Can the Circulation Field Adapt to Rural Economic Growth?", we received some letters from readers expressing their gladness about and support for the discussion. Columns printed during the past several weeks have presented some different views on the issue of the relationship among requisition procurement base figures, plan channels, and other channels for the start of a discussion. The two articles printed today are also related to the above issue. We welcome readers everywhere, particularly comrades doing grassroots work, to send in letters to jointly make the discussion of this column more thoroughgoing.

Flue-cured tobacco is one of China's major economic crops. As a raw material for a consumption good used in a habit, tobacco has only one use, unlike grain for which the greater the production the better. Consequently, production of flue-cured tobacco must be linked to demand.

For many years a conspicuous problem in the development of flue-cured tobacco in China has been that production has been out of line with demand. Production has been blind, tobacco being momentarily in plentiful supply only to be momentarily in short supply, placing both the cigarette manufacturing industry and tobacco production in a passive role. At the present stage, China's flue-cured tobacco output cannot be said to be very great, but it is changing away from being a commodity in short supply. If the relationship between production and needs is not handled well and blind development takes place, inevitably we will have to rewalk the old road of ups and downs in supply.

Commodity circulation is the bridge that links production with consumption. In order to adapt to the present rural economic situation and promote planned

and stable growth in China's flue-cured tobacco production, circulation links must solve the following real problems.

(1) Organizing and guiding production on the basis of social needs. In both quantity and quality, tobacco production must be generally commensurate with market demand. In this matter, full investigation and study and market surveys are extremely important. Reliable market information must be regularly supplied producers so that they know what's what and can scientifically plan and arrange for development of production. The simple method of "cutting when there is too much and catching up when there is not enough," is not a good means for actively organizing production and circulation.

(2) Use of economic agreements to dovetail industry and commerce and agriculture and commerce. First, under plan guidance, there should be organization of production (areas) and marketing (areas) by vocational units in charge for direct contacts and formulation of supply and demand contracts between units dealing in tobacco and cigarette enterprises. Next, on the basis of needs, units dealing in tobacco should make procurement and marketing agreements with tobacco producers, and organize tobacco production in coordination with agricultural units, put into effect acreage and sales quantities, and propose quality requirements. Procurement units would have to guarantee to buy the quantities stipulated in the agreements, while at the same time taking necessary economic measures or placing limits on those who do not live up to agreements or plant blindly.

(3) Improvement in methods of allocating supplies. Under the present system whereby units in charge, from top to bottom, uniformly distribute tobacco instead of allowing market trade, not only are links and layers more numerous, but control is stifling. When commodities are somewhat greater than usual, if plants do not actively order them, commercial units feel they have to carry a burden. When commodities are a little less than usual, and cigarette plants have trouble getting an allocation, people are out everywhere trying to buy tobacco. In 1981 flue-cured tobacco output increased tremendously and national production and demand were in balance for the year with a surplus of about 3 million dan. However, owing to the restriction of administrative controls in the allocation of tobacco, the increase in output did not mean an increase in allocations. On the one hand in some marketing areas supply of raw materials to make cigarettes were insufficient and tobacco was steadily imported, while on the other hand there was a serious glut in producing areas, some tobacco being lost through mildewing and rotting. The key to change in this situation lies in adherence to a planned economy and making full use of the supplementary role of market regulation, with the gradual establishment of a liberalized commodity circulation market including direct signing of economic contracts between both parties to supply and demand under guidance of the state plan.

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## TWO NEW COTTON VARIETIES COMPARED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Zhong Haozhang [6988 3185 4949], Cotton Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, "What Is the Difference Between Zhongmiansuo No 8 and Zhongmiansuo No 10 Cotton Varieties?"]

[Text] On 2 May 1981 your newspaper carried a story on fine cotton variety, "Zhongmiansuo No 8," and subsequently carried another article on "Zhongmiansuo No 10." Now I will reply below to the several letters your newspaper forwarded from readers inquiring about the differences and characteristics of these two varieties.

"Zhongmiansuo No 8" strain (formerly known as 758), is a hybrid formed from 24 - 21 x [(el472 x Mian 6-11) x 5476N] through the continuous breeding of individual plants, which was successfully produced in 1976. In an average year it has a 135 - 140 day growth period, making it an early maturing intermediate upland cotton variety. Plants reach a height of from 80 to 110 centimeters. Sowing may be done in spring, the period between 15 and 25 April being the most suitable time for sowing. Density per mu of seedlings should be as follows: 4,000 plants per mu in most cottonfields. For high yield fields producing more than 220 jin per mu of ginned cotton, 2,500 to 3,500 plants should be retained, each plant keeping 11 to 15 boll-bearing branches. This variety's greatest merit is its high ginning outturn rate, and its stability. Ginning outturn averages 42 to 46 percent, and reaches a maximum of 48 percent. Because of the high ginning outturn rate, yields of ginned cotton per unit of area are also high. Results of experiments in regional testing of cotton varieties at 17 sites in the cotton growing area of the Huang He basin showed, for example, yields of ginned cotton averaging 193.21 jin per unit of area, 18.8 jin more than for the control variety (Lumian No 1).

"Zhongmiansuo No 10" (formerly 509). This strain was bred from a natural variant, "Heishanmian No 1," and it is an early maturing upland cotton variety. Its total growing period is 113 days. Plant height is about 50 centimeters. It is suitable for growing in a continuous two crop changed farming system. It should be sown in early June. About 8,000 plants per mu should be retained.

Because the period for boll formation is short when cotton is grown following wheat, boll formation on individual plants is relatively small. In order to

get high output, density of planting has to be increased, planting has to be done early and pushed up the earth correctly, so that between 5 and 6 boll-bearing branches can be retained on each plant. This variety's greatest merits are early ripening, bumper yields, and superior quality. Results of regional tests at 12 test sites in the Huang He basin in 1980 showed, for example, yields of ginned cotton averaging 138.1 jin per mu, 30.8 jin more than from "Heishanmiao No 1."

This shows that the two varieties differ greatly. The growing season for "Zhongmiansuo No 8" is relatively long; it is suitable for spring planting; and it requires sparse planting. The growing season for "Zhongmiansuo No 10" is short; it is suitable for summer planting; and it requires dense planting. Each has its own individual characteristics and properties, and its own environmental and planting requirements. Furthermore, the two varieties differ also both individually and in colonies.

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FINE SHOWING REPORTED BY STATE FARM DESPITE CALAMITIES

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Yu Xin [0060 2450]: "State Farm and Land Reclamation System Triumphs Over Calamities to Win Heartening Achievements in Production in 1981"]

[Text] In 1981 the national state farm and land reclamation system triumphed over serious natural calamities and, except in Heilongjiang reclamation areas where particularly severe flooding reduced grain outputs, a slight surplus for the year is expected after profits have been offset against losses throughout the system, with cotton output increasing by 23.8 percent, oil-bearing crops increasing by 14.4 percent, sugar crops increasing by 9.5 percent, dry rubber increasing by 1.3 percent, tea and fruit increasing by about 6 percent, and industrial output value increasing by 10 percent.

In 1981, 44 percent of the national state farm and land reclamation system's total cultivated land area sustained disasters. This included 80 percent of the sown area in Heilongjiang's reclamation areas where 33 percent of crops were lost. Lashed by such serious catastrophes, the state farms took firmly in hand readjustment of the orientation of investment, the economic structure, and crop patterns, winning rather good economic results for their efforts. In the Xinjiang reclamation areas, grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crop outputs reached all-time highs for a reversal of 12 years of continuous losses. Farms and industrial plants under the Jiangsu State Farm and Land Reclamation Bureau made a profit.

Simultaneous with attention to implementation of systems of responsibility for production and widening of production avenues, plus development of economic diversification, the state farm and land reclamation system actively developed integrated agricultural, industrial, and commercial operations. In 1981, numerous prefectures carried on liaison outside the prefecture to open commercial channels and develop markets for products. In Henan, 67 percent of farms experimented with integrated enterprises, building more than 200 network outlets for anticipated profits of 800,000 yuan. The state farm and land reclamation system also showed extreme concern for technical training. The Yunnan Agriculture and Land Reclamation Administration alone ran 50 cadre training classes with 4,460 enrollments for study. The state farm and land reclamation system also devoted intense attention to scientific farming, and did a lot of work in soil improvement, in increasing soil fertility, in preventing and controlling diseases and insect pests, and in promoting fine varieties and new techniques, which produced remarkable results. One example was in Xinjiang reclamation areas where promotion of the new techniques of using plastic sheet mulch in the growing of cotton increased cotton output by from 35 to 50 percent.



LAXITY IN SOME GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS SCORED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Commentator: "Conscientiously Surmount Laxity in Some Rural Grassroots Organizations"]

[Text] How to maintain the paramount position of the collective economy in the process of summarizing and perfecting rural systems of responsibility for production, make the most of the economic function and the function of political power of communes and brigades, and surmount a troublesome situation of laxity in grassroots organizations in some communes and brigades in which no one looks after the collective economy and no one takes responsibility for building production are problems in urgent need of solution.

Currently China's rural economy has both a collective economy in which the scale of organization varies and methods of operation differ, and also state farms and a household economy that augments the collective economy. Such a diversified economic structure both helps give impetus to more rapid development of social productivity and helps take full advantage of the superiority of the socialist system. However, China is a socialist country with a population of 1 billion that both has to provide food for its people and also has to smoothly carry out socialist construction. This requires practice of a planned economy on a foundation of public ownership while, at the same time, bringing into play the supplementary role of market regulation. The rural commune and brigade collective economy is the tissue cell of China's planned economy, and the forward base for the acceleration of agricultural growth and realization of the modernization of agriculture. Under the new situation of practice of various forms of a system of responsibility for production, rural communes and brigades perform an economic function in the collective economy, which not only cannot be weakened but rather requires constant improvement and strengthening. This is the only way to meet the new situation in development of agriculture, to provide for production, and to organize market sales so that China's agriculture, from production to marketing, is conducted under the guidance of state plans, thereby satisfying requirements of both the state plan and urban and rural markets.

With the establishment of systems of responsibility for production, as a result of improvements in the organization of labor and methods of calculating remuneration, and the coordination of the relationship between collective

welfare and individual welfare, enthusiasm for both unified collective farming and independent farming by workers has been aroused. In consequence, some people suppose that with "a fixing of output quotas on a household basis, [which] makes every family its own cadres," production needs no longer be arranged by the collective, and the economy no longer needs be controlled by the collective as though the economic function of rural communes and brigades had disappeared. In addition, some rural cadres are momentarily puzzled about party policies and do not know how to function under these new circumstances. They do not dare exercise control over matters that destroy collective property, and they do not dare oppose dishonest practices. As a result, grassroots organization in some communes and brigades is lax or has devolved into a state of paralysis or semi-paralysis. This is highly irregular and unnecessary.

It should be explained that with the establishment of systems of responsibility and the dispersal to individual households of certain farming activities, our cadres will be required to improve their work methods. However, in the implementation of the party's various rural programs and policies, and in the fulfillment of various tasks, reliance will still have to be placed on rural grassroots organizations including the party organization, the political structure, economic units, and mass organizations, and this is unshakeable. Rural communes and brigades must assiduously take up the economic and political functions for which they should be responsible, actively protect and bring into play the paramount position of the collective economy, and intensify collective unified leadership, control, and cooperation. For example, in the current process of summarizing and improving systems of responsibility for production, collective ownership of the land must be maintained, and earnest attention given protection of cultivated land and rational use of cultivated land. Use of collectively owned cultivated land, garden plots, forestlands, grasslands, water surfaces, and beaches, as well as of barren mountains and wastelands must be put under unified collective planning and arrangements, and no unit or individual is allowed to take private ownership of them. It is strictly prohibited to build houses, make graves, or remove the soil from land that has been contracted for production; commune members may not buy or sell land for which they have contracted production, nor are they allowed to rent it out, to transfer it, or to let it lie uncultivated. All rural grassroots organizations and the broad masses of cadres must take up the cudgels on behalf of these fundamental policies of the party.

In places practicing systems of responsibility linking output to contracting, including places practicing the fixing of output quotas on a household basis or assigning sole responsibility for work on a household basis, in their capacity as organizations in the collective economy, production brigades and production teams must continue to retain their needed economic functions. These include responsibility for equitable distribution and allocation of land contracted for, good management and use of cultivated land; providing of production plans to the collective, to contracting households, and to specialized households; doing a good job in the capital construction of agriculture and in promotion of new agricultural techniques; concluding economic agreements and putting them into effect, fulfillment of quota

procurement tasks and collective withholdings; care for the families of martyrs and military personnel; and providing for production by and the livelihood of hardship households. Acting in their capacity as grassroots political units, communes and brigades must do a good job in social rescue work, culture, education, and health work, planned births, militia training, maintenance of public order, and arbitration of civil altercations in order to protect the socialist economy, and guarantee that national laws and ordinances are carried out.

In some rural communes and production brigades where systems of responsibility for production have been rather well perfected, systems of personal cadre responsibility have now been established. Places having the conditions should do likewise. This is advantageous in promoting arousal of revolutionary spirit on the part of rural grassroots cadres, in increasing a sense of work responsibility, in transforming work style, and solving problems in a down to earth way.

9432

CSO: 4007/234



PRC EXPANDS IMPORTS, EXPORTS OF BREEDING STOCK

OW161234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--China has established trade relations for breeding stock and poultry with more than 30 countries, according to the China National Breeding Stock Import and Export Corporation.

In 1981, China exported for the first time to France and Hungary fine "meishan" breeding pigs indigenous to Jiangsu Province. The sows may have more than 15 piglets at one farrow.

China's varieties of fine strains of livestock and poultry include pigs, cattle, sheep, goats, chickens, ducks and geese, said an official of the corporation. Companies from Japan, Europe and America are now holding talks with the corporation on importing of China's fine strains of breeding stock and poultry, he said.

Last year, he said, China imported more livestock and poultry of fine strains. Included were layers from Britain and Canada, turkeys and queen bees from the United States, meat-type pigs from Hungary, a dual-purpose breed of milk and beef cattle from Austria and Lincoln longwool sheep from Britain.

The imports were aimed at meeting the growing needs of the country's animal husbandry, according to the official. The imported breeding stock and poultry are used to breed fine strains or for hybridization. The 18-month-old hybrid beef cattle, which were hybridized from Chinese farm cattle with a dozen imported strains of beef cattle and the milk and beef cattle, produce about 100 percent more beef than local cattle.

Livestock and poultry breeding in China has grown rapidly since 1979 following the implementation of the new policy of encouraging herdsmen and peasant families to raise animals along with running state stock farms and raising animals by the collective.

CSO: 4020/120

## BRIEFS

STATISTICAL TRENDS IN SYSTEMS OF RESPONSIBILITY--As of October 1981, 97.8 percent of the 6.01 million basic accounting units in China's rural communes had established various forms of a system of responsibility. Of this total, 81.3 percent had instituted a system of responsibility linked to output, and 16.5 percent had established a system of responsibility of contracting for fixed work quotas. Among those practicing a system of responsibility linked to production, 5.9 percent used specialized contracting with calculation of remuneration being linked to output; 10.8 percent practiced the linking of output to teams; 15.8 percent practiced the linking of output to individual members of the workforce; 3.7 percent practiced partial contracting with individual households, and 38.0 percent practiced contracting of work tasks to individual households. Changes that have taken place in systems of responsibility for production during the past 2 years were as follows. Systems of responsibility of contracting fixed work quotas have given way to a system of responsibility linked to output. Within system of responsibility linked to output, linking of output to teams has given way to linking of output to individual workers, and to fixing output quotas or contracting work tasks to households. Fixing output quotas on a household basis has rapidly declined from the high point of June 1981, changing to the contracting of work tasks to individual households. Contracting of work tasks to individual households has continued to develop. While continuing to develop, output linked to individual workers has begun to divide into specialized contracting and contracting production, and to contracting work tasks to individual households. Specialized contracting has steadily increased, but not a great amount of this is likely to be done over the near term. Currently, production in the system of responsibility linked to output has gradually developed toward grassroots cadres and extension of scientific techniques. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 11 Feb 82 p 3] 9432

MINERAL WOOL PRODUCTION--Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--China's first mineral wool production line, with an annual capacity of 200,000 cubic meters, imported from Sweden, opened recently at Beijing's new building materials factory. The line produces mineral wool boards, light boards, joint plates and insulation strips, and will meet the nation's basic demand for mineral wool products. The petroleum, chemical, power and shipbuilding industries have all filed orders. Beijing's Changcheng cotton textile mill has experimented with mineral wool to alleviate noise pollution and succeeded in reducing noise inside the mill 9.5 decibels and outside 15.5 decibels. Mineral wool has also been used for sound proofing and heat insulation in factories and high-quality residential housing. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 21 Apr 82 OW]

FRESH EGG PROCUREMENT--Beijing 13 Apr (XINHUA)--The China Foodstuffs Corporation on 13 April reported that fresh egg procurement in China in the first quarter of this year totaled 303.76 million jin, or 58 million jin more than the same period of 1981. With the rapid development in raising domestic fowls the past 2 years, a total of 894 million head of domestic fowls were being raised throughout the country as of early this year. To insure ample supply of eggs to city dwellers, the commercial departments in various localities have signed production and marketing contracts with production teams and chicken-raising families since the end of 1981. Following the implementation of assigned purchases of fresh eggs, both Sichuan and Anhui Provinces have increased procurement in the first quarter to 23.58 million and 24.34 million jin respectively. [OW191431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 13 Apr 82 OW]

LOAN AMORTIZATION RATE UP--During 1981 China's rural financial institutions issued a large number of agricultural loans and had a high recovery rate, winning extremely fine economic benefits. Preliminary statistics from the Chinese Bank of Agriculture show that the Bank of Agriculture and credit cooperatives issued 30 billion yuan in loans and recovered 27.2 million yuan in loans for a 91 percent recovery rate, creating an all-time high. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 1] 9432

SIDELINE PROCUREMENT OVERFULFILLED--1981 was China's best year during the last several for procurement of agricultural and sideline products. Statistics from the National Supply and Marketing Administration show a gross output value of 23.45 billion yuan for agriculture and sideline products procured nationally. This overfulfilled plan for the year and represented a seven percent increase over 1980. The provinces and autonomous regions of Guizhou, Yunnan, Xinjiang, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Shandong, and Jilin had fairly substantial increases, the rate of increase ranging from 10 to 34 percent. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 1] 9432

CSO: 4007/235

## ZHOU ZIJIAN AT FOOD INDUSTRY MEETING

OW172118 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The provincial work conference on the food industry held by the Anhui Provincial People's Government concluded on 15 April after a 6-day session. The conference centered on studying the policies and measures for expediting the development of the food industry in Anhui Province in order to better serve the people's livelihood and economic construction.

Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor; Su Yu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial vice governor; and Huang Yu, provincial vice governor, attended and addressed the conference. In their speeches, they pointed out that Anhui Province still has a great potential for developing its food industry because of its abundant raw materials and a rich tradition in food processing. Because of these superior conditions, the various localities must, in the light of local conditions and taking advantage of the locally available materials, develop high grade, nutritious foods and foods for export in addition to producing popular foods and reviving traditional foods.

Hu Tan, provincial vice governor and chairman of the Provincial Food Industry Association, presided over the conference and made a speech entitled: "Vigorously Develop Anhui Province's Food Industry in Order to Better Serve the People's Livelihood and Economic Construction."

The conference held: Anhui Province has made rapid progress in the food industry over the past few years. The province's total food industry output value reached 2.87 billion yuan in 1981, or 12.5 percent more than 1980. It is projected that the province should increase its total output value to 3.3 billion yuan this year, or 13.8 percent over 1981.

CSO: 4007/382

## BRIEFS

PROVINCE FINANCES FARM PRODUCTION--The Anhui Provincial Finance Bureau recently held a meeting in Hefei on the task of providing financial support to agricultural work throughout the province. In the past 2 years, the province allocated 463.98 million yuan to support agricultural production despite its own difficult financial condition. These funds were used mainly to support the diversified economy and enterprises in the countryside. The results of utilization of these funds markedly improved after the funds were given in the form of interest-free loans instead of gratis grants. The meeting held that these funds from now on will be channeled directly to communes and their subdivisions to support mainly the diversified economy, reclamation of mountainous areas, household sideline production and poverty-stricken communes, production brigades and teams with due attention paid to economic results. [OW191133 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82]

CSO: 4007/382

## NEED TO HELP NATIONAL MINORITY PEOPLES MARKET PRODUCTS STRESSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO in Chinese 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Kuang Hailin [0400 3185 2651]: "Supply and Marketing Units Should Support Minority Nationality Areas in Economic Development"]

[Text] Implementation of systems of responsibility for agricultural production has brought about a series of changes in the rural economic life of the country. How to adapt to these changes in carrying out work has become a new problem encountered by supply and marketing units in a new situation. When newspapers and periodicals explore this problem, much discussion is devoted to how to satisfy needs for means of production and certain high quality commodities on the part of areas in which the economic situation has taken a turn for the better and by "outstanding" peasants, while little consideration is given to how to support economically backward areas and peasants who are still in fairly straitened circumstances to develop production and raise their standards of living. The situation has been even more so in the case of national minority areas. Historical experiences in this regard very much merit summary and study.

Helping communes and brigades accurately handle the relationship between the "uniform" and "contracting" to assure fulfillment of procurement plans handed down by higher authority is a problem that supply and marketing units in national minority areas must first solve in new circumstances. Decentralized contracting or parceling to commune members for their handling of matters that should have been uniformly administered has caused losses for collective property and has hurt supply and marketing units' fulfillment of procurement quotas. Supply and marketing units in the Xinhuang Tong Nationality Autonomous County in Hunan Province have focused on this situation, using loans to make investments in horticultural farms in some communes and brigades so that they will continue to develop, the communes and brigades assuring repayment of loans from earnings and selling a certain proportion of products to supply and marketing cooperatives. This method has both consolidated the collective economy and provided reliable assurance of fulfillment of supply and marketing units' procurement plans.

Intensification of procurement and helping communes, brigades, and the masses develop sources of wealth are major ways in which supply and marketing units can support the economic development of minority nationality areas under new circumstances. Most minority nationality areas are relatively poverty



stricken, and some places not only lack necessary funds to expand reproduction, but sometimes find it difficult even to sustain simple reproduction, producing a vicious cycle in the economy. At the same time, however, national minority area resources are relatively abundant, and many resources have yet to be effectively used. If supply and marketing units were able to organize forces for the procurement and processing of certain goods among them and transport them for sale, these idle resources would immediately turn into a "tree that showers money." One example is Chinese yang-ao [*Actinidia chinensis*], which grows wild throughout national minority areas of western Hunan Province, a large part of which formerly rotted in the mountains because supply and marketing units did not purchase it. During the past few years, Chengbu Miao Nationality Autonomous County and Tongdao Tong Nationality Autonomous County operated processing industries in conjunction with supply and marketing units. They processed some of the yangtao for canning and for the making of yangtao liquor, which they supplied through the country and marketed outside the country, thereby beginning to make use of this resource and increasing peasant earnings. If a substantial number of the abundant resources in national minority areas could be used in this way, the situation in those economically backward areas could be gradually transformed, and the impoverished peasants could also become prosperous.

Providing the peasants with timely market information and making sure that circulation channels are kept open are other tasks that supply and marketing units in national minority areas must regularly do well under new circumstances. With the implementation of a system of responsibility for agricultural production, particularly the system of responsibility of "large scale assignment of responsibilities," the commodity portion of agricultural products has steadily increased, and peasant dependence on markets has become increasingly great. This requires that supply and marketing units regularly provide peasants market news, in order to have various economic methods guide their production, and in order to avoid blindness in production. In 1980, Xiaoshajiang in Longhui County, Hunan Province, an area inhabited by Yao nationality, produced an excess of the medicinal material, hyssop [*Achyranthes bidentata*], which supply and marketing units were unable to purchase. As a result they had to burn more than 2,000 dan for a loss of 110,000 yuan, had it been possible to point out the market supply and demand situation to the peasants in advance, such a loss could have been avoided. Now, in minority nationality areas, some supply and marketing units use the signing of contracts as a method for guiding peasant production of staple agricultural sideline products and for the purpose of assuring fulfillment of procurement quotas. Such a way of doing things merits promotion. In order to assure no hitches in agricultural commodities, supply and marketing units are also required to keep circulation channels open. Peasants in the Tongdao Tong Nationality Autonomous County customarily grow ginger, which they have increased in recent years. In 1980, inasmuch as the province's markets were already glutted with ginger and since markets had not been promptly opened in ginger-short regions of North China, 1981 ginger production was adversely affected and supply was unable to meet demand.

Additionally, in order to meet the dispersed character of peasant operations following institution of systems of responsibility for agricultural production, and particularly following institution of the system of responsibility of

"large scale assignment of responsibilities," supply and marketing units must make commensurate changes in their work. For example, chemical fertilizers and pesticides will have to be sold by the jin and part of a jin; there can be none of the past sales simply by the bag. In the procurement of agricultural sideline products, it will also be necessary to accept them and pay for them whenever they arrive, rather than accept them only in groups. If payment for quota procurement and over-quota procurement of grain in minority nationality areas is made, as in the past, to production teams, fulfillment of procurement tasks will be impaired.

The main problems existing in the livelihood of the people of minority nationality areas are as follows: Certain commodities that the nationalities particularly require cannot be supplied with any certainty. An example is the coarse cotton cloth with white cotton thread cross-stitching needed by Yao nationality women to make skirts. Such a simple commodity cannot be bought regularly in some places. Unless this problem is properly resolved, not only will the masses feel inconvenienced with resultant consequences for development of enthusiasm for production, but it can develop into a nationality problem. It should evoke careful attention on the part of supply and marketing units. In the wake of institution of systems of responsibility for agricultural production a small number of fairly prosperous peasants have also shown up in minority nationality areas. They also urgently want to buy bicycles, sewing machines, and such high grade commodities. However, some areas cut back on shipments to minority nationality areas of such commodities or they substitute run-of-the-mill goods for name-brand goods. This requires correction.

9432

CSO: 4007/251



CONTRACTS BETWEEN PEASANTS AND COMMERCIAL UNITS PUSHED

Beijing ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO in Chinese 16 Feb 82

[Article by Commentator: "Let Peasants Know a Year in Advance"]

[Text] The situation survey of the agriculture and commerce contract system promoted by Dazhu County that this newspaper has published today very much deserves to be read by comrades everywhere who are engaged in rural commercial work.

The agricultural economy is an important integral part of the national economy and it must adhere to taking a planned economy as the key link, making regulation by the marketplace supplementary. Promotion of a system of agricultural and commercial contracts whereby agricultural and commercial contracts dovetail collective and individual commune member production activities with state plans constitutes a fine method for combining state plan guidance with respect for peasant self-determination.

Agricultural sideline products are of numerous kinds, and the quantity of social need for each kind of product is restricted by diverse elements. Which products require development, and which ones require control of quantities or improvement of quality all pose problems in individual planning arrangements. Unless plan guidance is instituted blind production with an imbalance between supply and demand may result to the detriment of the welfare of the peasants, the collective, and the state. Promotion of a system of agricultural-commercial contracts can let the peasants "know a year in advance," and relieve peasant apprehensions about being taken unawares about outlets for their products. At the same time such contracts would help assure implementation of state production plans for agriculture as well as fulfillment of agricultural sideline product procurement in stipulated quantity and quality, would help support the position of major channels for the circulation of commodities, and would prevent various kinds of illegal assaults on major channels. In short, agricultural-commercial agreements have numerous advantages and should be actively promoted step by step.

Looked at in terms of the country as a whole today, promotion of a system of agricultural-commercial agreements is not yet sufficiently widespread. Though some places have promoted agricultural-commercial contracts systems, the honoring of such contracts is insufficiently ideal or even merely a formality. What is the reason? There are problems in organizational

leadership, but more important is problems of ideological perception. One fairly universal perception is that the signing of agricultural-commercial contracts is regarded only as one method for fulfilling agricultural sideline products procurement quotas; consequently, in the course of promotion there are no discussions on a basis of equality but rather reliance is placed on administrative commands. Naturally this is not welcomed by the peasants. Signing of contracts is a two-sided matter, and there can be no desire merely on the part of one party. Both parties to a contract should enjoy the rights to which they are entitled and bear the responsibilities they should bear with no advantage solely for one party. Following the experiences of Dazhu County, before the signing of contracts, the role of agricultural-commercial contracts should be widely propagandized among the peasants and indoctrination in "simultaneous concern for three" should be carried out. In the process of concluding contracts, repeated discussions should be held with peasants in an effort to formulate equitable base figures that satisfy both parties. Commercial departments must also bear responsibility for providing technical guidance and means of production. Agricultural production is prone to the effects of natural disasters and contains an element of uncertainty. Should it happen that human efforts cannot prevail against natural disasters, initiative should be taken to discuss revision or cancellation of contracts with the peasants. These were important elements in the universal spread and honoring of the agricultural-commercial contracts system in Dazhu County.

In promoting an agricultural-commercial contract system, a conscientious job should be done in authenticating, checking, and arbitrating contracts, to firmly uphold the solemnity of contracts. The state designates industrial and commercial administration and management units as authenticating organs for economic contracts, and only following authentication do agricultural-commercial contracts possess legal validity. In the process of formulating agreements between agriculture and commerce, industrial and commercial administration and management units should not only understand provisions for examining contracts so that contracts are in accordance with policy requirements, but they should also understand circumstances under which contracts may be checked to discover problems and handled impartially. In order to maintain the solemnity of contracts, industrial and commercial administrative and management units are to institute arbitration when contracts are not carried out. The impetus behind the agricultural-commercial system in Dazhu County was very much related to that industrial and commercial administrative and management units brought into play the role of authentication, checking, and arbitration.

A whole year's plans are decided in the spring, and now the broad masses of peasants and commune and brigade cadres are in process of figuring out how much of what crops they will plant and arranging plans for a year of agricultural production. Rural commercial units everywhere should not miss the opportunity to take the initiative in propagandizing implementation of an agricultural-commercial contract system letting the peasants know a year in advance and making a new contribution to winning a bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

9412

CSO: 4307/251

ACCOUNTING METHODS READJUSTED TO OUTPUT QUOTAS

Beijing GONGSHE CAIWU in Chinese No 2, 6 Feb 82 pp 22-24

[Article by Economic Management Section, Xiaogan Prefecture CCP Committee Office: "Investigation of Several Problems in Production Team Financial Accounting Work Following Assignment of Output Quotas to Individual Laborers"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Accompanying promotion of rural systems of responsibility for production has been the rise of new circumstances and new problems in financial accounting work. How accounting work should adapt to new demands following institution of system of responsibility is an important link in current perfection of various systems of responsibility. A look at investigative data from the Xiaogan Prefecture CCP Committee Office as to how to improve and simplify bookkeeping and account reckoning methods for a system of responsibility that links output to individual laborers is a major measure in implementation of these systems of responsibility, which are printed here for the study and reference of all.

Following the linking of output to individual laborers, what new circumstances and new problems appeared in the financial accounting work of production teams, and how should they be solved? With these problems in mind, we recently conducted an investigation at Tuanshan Production Brigade in Pengdian Commune, and at Fengdian Production Brigade in Fengdian Commune, Dawu County. In 1981, eight production teams in these two production brigades instituted collectively managed linking of production to individual laborers. Following the linking of production to individual laborers, except for production plans, management and use of water sources, farmland capital construction, and combat against calamities, all of which bear on the principal farming activities of the entire brigades and were handled by the brigades, most production activities were conducted by the contracting commune members themselves. Following changes in forms of administration, financial accounting work also had to undergo commensurate improvements. For the past year they have explored and accumulated some experiences. Now, as part of year end distributions, further reflection and summarization has been done on financial accounting work during the past year, and the following four reforms effected.

## 1. Change of Uniform Receipts and Uniform Expenditures To Contracting Sole Responsibility for Receipts and Expenditures

Before the advent of systems of responsibility linking production to individual laborers, the various production management activities were handled by using financial methods of uniform receipts and uniform expenditures. Following the linking of production to individual laborers, contracts linking production were formulated on the basis of fixing output quotas (earnings), fixed work quotas, and sole responsibility for costs. The fixing of output quotas (earnings), and fixed work quotas are, in fact, a fixing of sole responsibility for earnings and expenditures. However, at the outset, there was no understanding on this issue. When advance distributions were made against summer earnings, they were still made on the basis of uniform receipts and uniform expenditures. Earnings were tendered to production teams and expenses were assigned downward; distributions were made only after grain was stored. There were numerous problems in doing things this way, first of which was that the complexity of procedures increased the numerous unnecessary difficulties, resulting in a waste of manpower and material resources. Secondly, some of the grain turned over to families and households was dry and some damp; some was plump and some was not, making for difficulties. Some commune members feared that if they turned over good grain, they might be issued bad grain, so they did not want to turn their grain over to the production team. Furthermore, when households sold grain in excess of quotas, production teams issued affidavits, and when individual commune members sold grain in excess of output, they could get no cash, which hurt their eagerness to sell grain. Consequently, at the time of fall distribution of earnings, excess public grain and agricultural taxes were apportioned among households on the basis of area contracted for, the households selling the grain and settling their own accounts, and consumption grain for commune members being no longer turned over to production teams. Only in this way could the above mentioned conflicts be resolved. However, in the fixing of output quotas, the fixing of work quotas, the fixing of responsibility for costs, and the fixing of public grain quotas, fixing was done only for commune members and not for collectives. Therefore, for expenditures made by the collectives, that meant withdrawal of whatever was to be spent, reimbursement being made for whatever was spent. But there were a large number of loopholes. Take the case of No 6 Production Team in Tuanshan Production Brigade where production expenses greatly declined last year as a result of the fixing of sole responsibility for costs on individual households, falling from 32 percent of gross income during the previous year to 15 percent. However, great waste continued to exist in expenditures for management, more than 110 yuan having been spent as expenses for eating, drinking, and entertainment alone, and cadre subsidies increased an average 12 yuan per person. Because of mass demand, fixing of sole responsibility was also instituted for expenditures by the collective, and one after another the eight production teams changed from the former system of uniform receipts and uniform expenditures. The actual way in which this was done was to fix output quotas (income) and to fix responsibility for costs, using this basis for sharing among households of excess public grain and agricultural taxes according to the area contracted for, to fulfill sole responsibility. Public accumulation fund, public welfare fund, and management expense withholding tasks were done on a household basis, households assuming sole responsibility for tendering them to higher authority. Commune members withheld production expenses for their



own use, balancing revenues against expenditures. The portion for distribution to commune members was not turned over to production teams but withheld by commune members in lieu of distribution. Cadre subsidies and office expenses were the sole responsibility of commune members, but if agreed upon amounts were exceeded, commune members bore no further responsibility for payment. At the beginning of each year firm agreements were made, and except for the occurrence of some particularly severe disaster, these agreements were not readjusted. Once responsibility for financial receipts and expenditures were assigned to commune members, production teams no longer did any direct accounting. In this way, financial procedures were greatly simplified. The 12 production teams in Fengdian Production Brigade settled accounts once, the annual assigned output of grain for this brigade being somewhat more than 85,000 jin and cash earnings amounting to somewhat more than 5,000 yuan. After institution of sole responsibility for receipts and expenditures, a lot of dealings back and forth were eliminated and more than 800 fewer entries were made in ledgers. Thus, not only were procedures simplified, and more importantly loopholes in financial work increased, but the method also helped the program of democratic commune operation and operation of communes on a basis of hard work and frugality.

## 2. Change From Formulation of Plans on the Basis of Actual Output to Formulation of Plans on the Basis of Fixed Output Quotas for Earnings Distributions

Following the linking of output to laborers, on what output (earnings) should plans be formulated for earnings distributions? On actual output or on fixed output quotas? This problem was encountered at the time of advance distribution of summer earnings. At the time of the summer harvest in 1981, we ran a pilot project on earnings advances at Fengdian Production Brigade. At that time some advocated formulation of plans on the basis of fixed output quotas (income), their reasons being that "in linking output to individual laborers, overproduction is rewarded and under production penalized, the responsibility being that of individual commune member households. Formulation of plans on the basis of fixed output quotas (income) and formulation of plans on the basis of actual output are, in fact, the same in their result." Some disagreed with this view saying that "formulation of plans on the basis of fixed output quotas could not reflect the distribution situation and production results." The result of the controversy was a decision to formulate plans on the basis of actual output. Advances against summer earnings were made on the basis of estimated output with the adoption of a combination of reports from commune members themselves and checks made by production team committees. In using work points as a basis for distributions, those derived from contracted work were figured on the basis of task completion; those obtained from other than contract work were figured on the basis of actual work time. Expenditures were figured according to contract figures. Portions exceeding fixed output were used as commune member bonuses, and portions below fixed output had to be recompensed by production households that had fallen short in delivering quotas, the amount being deducted from distributions to production households in arrears.

This investigation revealed that this method was not uniformly followed, the reasons being: 1. Formulation of plans on the basis of actual output meant that transfers of accounts had to be made for amounts over and under quotas,

and false income and false expenditures had to be entered into distribution plans and ledgers. Transfer of accounts was complex. Accountants found it hard to learn, and the masses could not make heads or tails of it. 2. Outputs (earnings) could not be readily verified. Some commune members feared showing themselves to be prosperous, feared that bonuses and penalties would not be honored, or feared that next time their output quotas would be fixed at a higher figure, so they were unwilling to report actual outputs. 3. At the present time mass fears of a change in policies have yet to be completely resolved, and false by house inquiries to verify output increased mass apprehensions and reduced the enthusiasm for production of commune members. Therefore, how could formulation of plans on the basis of fixed output quotas reflect the results of a year's production and the distribution situation? Working together with the cadres and commune members of the two production brigades, we studied the following two methods. (1) Statistical accounting. A representative sampling made at year's end to make overall calculations and prepare statistical tables showing production and distributions. (2) Fiscal accounting. In brigades in which the mentality of the masses is good and level of accounting personnel fairly high, a year end house to house registration to be conducted and an entry made in a ledger, the registration table to be used as a voucher for accounting purposes. In the end the eight production teams wanted to use the first method. Everyone said that "this method is easy for accountants to figure and easy for the masses to understand. It is plain and clear, saves a lot of bother and work, and helps consolidate and perfect the system of responsibility linking output to individual laborers."

#### 3. Change from Distributions First and Accounting Later to Beginning of the Year Stringent Formulation of Quarterly Reconciliations

Formerly when the production teams used uniform income and uniform expenditures, distributions were made at year end on the basis of actual output (earnings), actual expenditures, and actual labor used. This determined a system whereby advance distributions were made in summer and fall, and a final accounting made at the end of the year. Following the linking of output to individual laborers, fixing of output quotas, fixing of work quotas, fixing of responsibility for costs, and sole responsibility for receipts and expenditures, plans were formulated on the basis of fixed quotas. Under these new circumstances, should the old method of "distribution first and calculations later" continue to be used? On the basis of a year's experience, and following analysis and summary, it has been decided that beginning in 1982 a system will be implemented for "beginning of the year formulation of plans with quarterly reconciliations." The specific method to be used is as follows. In accordance with the various systems of responsibility linked to output signed by production teams and commune members, and on the basis of pertinent data about fixed output quotas (earnings), fixed work quotas, and fixed responsibility for costs, and in accordance with the principle of "concern for the interests of the three" (commune, the collective, and individuals), plans are to be formulated for the coming year about materials (grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops) and their distributions. On the basis of the situation for outputs (earnings) contracted by individual households as well as for the "three things retained" (grain rations, seeds, and livestock feed), state procurement quotas, agricultural taxes, and collective withholdings (public accumulation funds, public welfare funds, and management expense) are to be shared by individual households,



each household itself withholding seed and production expenses. After procurement quotas, production team withholdings, seeds and livestock feed have been deducted from commune member grain production, the remainder is their own grain ration for consumption. After agricultural taxes, production team withholdings, and production expenses have been deducted from commune member earnings resulting from contracting, the remainder is distributed income. This way of doing things has many advantages. First, it truly achieves "notice a year in advance." Once distribution plans have been formulated at the beginning of the year, both the collective and individual commune members have a basis to work from, and every household can formulate its own plans on the basis of the production team plan. Second, it simplifies distribution procedures. There is no need to formulate further advance distribution plans in summer and fall, but rather simply to perform an economic check up and settle contracts. So long as standards for fixing output quotas remain unchanged, distribution plans require no further changes. Third, at the year end final accounting, there is no further wrangling among commune members as to who got what and who did not get what grain rations. Grain rations for individual hardship households are included in contracts at the beginning of the year and are provided for from collectively withheld grain.

#### 4. Change of Workpoints Gained From Non-Contracted Work to Assignments to be Undertaken, Shortfalls to be Made Up by Individual Households

Institution of systems of responsibility linked to output, all remuneration to be calculated on final labor results, solved egalitarianism in the computation of remuneration of labor. However, workpoints earned from other than contracting, as from capital construction of farmlands or from odd jobs, for instance, were still workpoints figured on time worked. Since work efficiency was generally low, to use them in the same way as fixed work quotas in making distributions was inequitable. In order to solve this problem, in addition to exercising strict control over non-fixed quota work and doing everything possible to expand fixed quota contracting of work, reforms were also made in methods of settling accounts as follows: (1) Cadre allowances were changed from supplemental work points to supplemental money. Workpoints owing as allowances were converted into cash on the basis of average workpoint value, and a firm agreement made at the beginning of the year. Eighty percent was treated as a fixed allowance and 20 percent depended on the the outcome of year-end discussion and appraisal of work performance. (2) Allowances for capital construction of farmlands and for doing odd jobs were shared, on the basis of the area contracted, among individual households who had responsibility for paying them by mutually making up shortfalls, no sharing in distributions permitted.

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## NEW EMPHASIS GIVEN RURAL COST ACCOUNTING

Beijing GONGSHE CAIMAO in Chinese No 2 1982 p 42

[Article by Xi Shuren [5977 2885 0088]: "Ministry of Agriculture Convenes Symposium for Farm Products Cost Accounting Points"]

[Text] In November 1981, the Ministry of Agriculture convened a National Symposium for Farm Products Cost Accounting Points at Xiangtan in Hunan Province. Special cadres in charge of this work in each province, municipality, and autonomous region, some operating point cadres, teachers from institutions concerned and research workers summarized and exchanged operating point work experiences at the conference, and studied problems in how to do a further good job of farm products cost accounting in a situation in which rural villages have instituted various forms of production responsibility systems.

In the 2 years since the beginning of agricultural cost accounting, a great amount of work has been done under the leadership of all levels of government, and as a result of active efforts made by grassroots cadres, commune members, and operating point cadres. Throughout the country, with the exception of Tibet (Taiwan not counted), 275 points are in operation. In addition, localities are operating another 1,237 points. According to incomplete statistics, 179 cadres have been relieved of other duties in preparation to operate points, and 4,739 people at various pilot point communes and brigades have had an elementary education in agricultural product cost accounting work. Some production teams having a large proportion of fruit trees, fisheries, tea, silkworm mulberry, and flue-cured tobacco have begun to list these items in their accounts. In the suburbs of Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai vegetable cost accounting has been instituted, and in the pastoral areas of Nei Monggol, livestock product cost accounting pilot projects have begun to operate. In addition, a survey of living expenses needed by workforces for reproduction, and a collation of 1980 agricultural products cost accounting data are underway to provide important figures on commune member earnings and expenditures, and on costs of producing farm corps. This has received serious attention from leaders at all levels, and has been welcomed by research units concerned. On the basis of actual expenditures for labor and materials, some points have established blueprints for labor quotas and expenditure quotas. Some places have used this as a basis for signing contracts with commune members that fix work quotas, fix output quotas, or fix investment to promote perfection and uplifting of production responsibility systems.

Comrades attending the conference used a large body of acts to show that practice of agricultural product cost accounting play an active role in formulation of equitable quotas, tapping labor potential, conservation in all kinds of expenses, equitably arranging planting plans, improving administration and management, promoting the extension of science and technology, and in bringing about increased output and increased earnings. Budgetary estimates from 183 pilot point units in 24 provinces, municipalities and regions shows the following comparisons between 1981 and 1980: Agricultural earnings increased 10.6 percent; expenditures for agricultural production expenses decreased 4.8 percent; collective accumulations increased 14.10 percent; commune member distributions increased 12 percent; and average per capita earnings increased by 17.50 yuan. For every 100 yuan invested for production expenses (materials), agricultural earnings rose from 276 yuan in 1980 to 321 yuan in 1981, an increase of 16.3 percent. Gross earnings derived from the investment of each workday rose from 1.59 yuan in 1980 to 1.79 yuan in 1981, an increase of 12.6 percent. Numerous facts show that no matter whether in South China or North China, or in bumper years or lean years, and no matter the system of responsibility practiced, given the same conditions, greater economic results come from units with cost accounting as compared with units without cost accounting.

The conference emphasized briefings on how agricultural product cost accounting was carried out following institution of various forms of responsibility systems. Many comrades used vivid facts to demonstrate that both cost accounting and production responsibility systems are both important integral parts of administration and management. Implementation of cost accounting on a foundation of various kinds of production responsibility systems can more accurately and more concretely measure economic results, thereby promoting the perfection of production responsibility systems. Perfection of production responsibility systems creates, in turn, conditions for strengthening cost accounting, enhancing cost control, and reducing product costs. Consequently, even though most cost data in some production teams has to be obtained from individual households, continued good work of agricultural cost accounting in these production teams is also very significant. Everyone acknowledged that the basic theories, basic principles, and basic methods contained in National Agricultural Commission 1979 document number (62) pertaining to the stipulation and formulation of "Plans" are still applicable. However, as a result of the development of diverse forms of production responsibility systems, collection and collation of data and certain accounting methods require corresponding changes.

The symposium also studied and took action on the strengthening of leadership of this work, on suitable increases in some pilot project units, on doing a good job of training and the compilation and analysis of cost data, and on survey of living expenses required by workforces for reproduction.

## FUJIAN

### BRIEFS

DONGSHAN COUNTY SPRING GRAIN--A bumper harvest of spring grain has been reported from Dongshan County, Fujian Province. The total output shows a 20 percent increase over last year, while the average per-mu yield is 39 jin more than last year's figure. As of 16 April, the county had fulfilled 25 percent of this year's spring grain procurement quota. [OW281257 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 24 Apr 82]

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## BRIEFS

**PROVINCIAL AFFORESTATION**--According to the Provincial Afforestation Commission, Gansu Province had afforested 230,000 mu of lands, up 46.4 percent, grown 20,000 mu of saplings, up 184.0 percent, and planted 14 million trees by the sides of highways and farmlands and around lakes and houses, up 18.7 percent compared to the corresponding 1981 period. Over 14 million trees had been voluntarily planted by the people. [SK150150 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Apr 82]

**HOG PRODUCTION POLICY**--The Gansu Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular urging government organs at all levels to strengthen leadership over hog production and stabilize various policies on hog production. The circular emphasizes: It is not permitted to arbitrarily change policies on hog procurement, prices, awards sales and collective fodder distribution adopted by the state and the province. The state's purchasing departments should sign contracts with production brigades assigning production quotas to them and promising them a purchase. [SK180958 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 16 Apr 82]

**SUGARBEET PLANTING**--Wuwei, Zhangye and Jiuquan prefectures have planted 85,000 mu of sugarbeets in accordance with the state plan, 10,000 mu more than planted in 1981. [SK180952 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 16 Apr 82]

**PROVINCE HIT BY EARTHQUAKE**--According to our sources, based on the determination of the provincial seismic network, at 1436 on 14 April an earthquake measuring 5.7 on the Richter scale hit places east of Zhenyuan County and where Gansu and Ningxia Provinces meet. According to preliminary estimates, the magnitude of the seismic disturbance in Zhenyuan County's (Fuxin) commune was stronger than in other places and part of walls there were cracked and damaged slightly. No injuries and deaths have been reported. The details are under investigation. After the earthquake, the Provincial Seismic Bureau immediately held an emergency meeting. The meeting decided to send professional personnel to conduct on-the-spot investigations. Discussions at the meeting pointed out that there will be no disruptive earthquake in Zhenyuan County in the near future. [Text] [SK160703 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 15 Apr 82]

VEGETABLE PRICES--The Lanzhou Municipal Pricing Committee in Gansu Province recently decided to set ceiling prices on several vegetables sold at farm produce markets. Twenty-two vegetables including chives, spinach, cucumbers, and eggplant have their prices limited. The prices of these vegetables are not allowed to be sold at prices 50 percent higher than the state retail list prices. [SK142207 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 13 Apr 82]

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## BRIEFS

**METEOROLOGICAL WORK CONFERENCE**--The Guangdong provincial meteorological work conference and the provincial meeting of progressives in meteorological work were held in Guangzhou from 1 to 8 April. The conference looked into this year's work. The conference selected 23 advanced collectives and 34 advanced workers in meteorological work. In addition, the Provincial Meteorological Bureau commended and awarded prizes to 10 advanced meteorological posts, including Bingcun commune meteorological post in Mei County. The conference demanded that meteorological departments at all levels seriously do well in capital construction of the meteorological forces, training work and improving the technical and professional levels of the meteorological forces. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 Apr 82]

**SPRING FARMING**--According to the statistics, by 12 March Guangdong Province had sown some 283 million jin of early-rice seeds, fulfilling 56 percent of the quota. Shantou Prefecture and Zhuhai Municipality had completed their spring sowing quotas. Foshan Prefecture and Shenzhen Municipality had sown some 70 percent of their quota of early-rice seeds. Hainan Island, whose season comes relatively early, had transplanted early rice on 2.13 million mu, 81 percent of the planned early-rice fields. All localities throughout the province had cultivated more and better spring-sown crops than in the corresponding period of last year. [HK241219 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82]

**CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION**--Guangdong Province produced some 165,000 tons of chemical fertilizers in the first quarter of this year, overfulfilling its quarterly quota by 13.9 percent. Output in the first quarter of this year was 12.5 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. Three large and medium-size backbone chemical fertilizer enterprises--Guangzhou petrochemical works, Guangzhou nitrogenous fertilizer plant and Zhanjiang chemical works--overfulfilled their quotas for chemical fertilizer production for the first quarter. Production of urea in Guangzhou petrochemical works increased by 41.8 percent. Output of all small chemical fertilizer plants throughout the province was also more than in the corresponding period of last year. The consumption of oil for the production of each ton of synthetic ammonia in Guangzhou petrochemical works dropped by 25 kg. The consumption of sulphuric acid for the production of

each ton of phosphatic fertilizer dropped by 117 kg. The consumption of coal for the production of each ton of synthetic ammonia in all small nitrogenous fertilizer plants throughout the province dropped by 62 kg and the consumption of electricity dropped by 77 kilowatt-hours. Due to the increase of production and the reduction of consumption, the chemical fertilizer trade in the whole province made a profit of 3.86 million yuan in January and February this year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Apr 82]

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BRIEFS

SUGAR OUTPUT--Guangxi has increased sugar production during the 1981-82 refining season. According to statistics from the region's 78 operating refineries, by 25 March the region had refined 3.94 million tons of cane and produced 454,000 tons of sugar, an increase of 13.96 percent compared with the same time last year. [HK100834 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 82]

FORESTRY BASES--Guangxi region achieved remarkable results in building forestry bases in 1981. The region's China fir bases planted fir trees on some 714,000 mu in 1981, 14.1 percent more than in 1980. Its oil-bearing plant bases afforested some 512,000 mu in 1981 and the afforested areas of the tong tree and anise bases in 1981 were some 20 percent more than in 1980. [HK120745 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 82]

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BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL, SIDELINE PRODUCTS--The total purchase value of agricultural and sideline products in Guizhou Province in 1981 reached 1.12 billion yuan, 48.8 percent more than in 1980. Excluding the rise in prices, the total purchase value in 1981 was actually 33.7 percent more than in 1980. The income of each person in the agricultural population derived from the sale of agricultural and sideline products to the state increased from 27.8 yuan in 1978 to 45 yuan in 1981, an increase of 17.2 yuan. [Ugiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Mar 82]

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PARTY POLICIES REPORTEDLY PUT POOR COUNTY ON ROAD TO RICHES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Zheng Tong [6774 1749] and Jin Youxin [7246 2589 2450]: "Considerable Changes Appear in 'High Yield Poor County' Situation of Zhengding County. Promotes Responsibility System, Diversifies Into Cotton, and Develop Economic Diversification"]

[Text] Zhengding County has diligently implemented the line, the programs, and the policies of the Third Plenary Session [of the 11th Party Central Committee] to effect considerable changes in its situation of being a "high yield poor county." In 1981, despite prolonged and serious drought, agricultural output showed tremendous increase over 1978 when the weather was excellent. Grain showed steady development, total cotton output increased 2.4 times; fats and oils increased by 79 percent; net earnings from agriculture increased 49.2 percent; commune member grain rations increased from 458 jin to 530 jin; average per capita income increased 55.6 percent; commune members savings deposits increased 1.2 fold, and peasant purchasing power increased more than sixfold.

Several years ago Zhengding County had been rather seriously affected by "leftism." It practiced single crop agriculture; production was done without calculating costs; unrealistically high output quotas and state procurement quotas were set, and though grain yields were greater than 1,000 jin, commune members had no money in their pockets and no grain in their homes. By 1978, half the peasant households in the county went outside the county to buy high-priced grain, and it became a notorious "high yield poor county." Following the Third Plenary Session, the County CCP Committee and county government summarized the lessons of experience in a realistic way, cleared away "leftist" influences, and diligently put into effect the party's policies, bringing about a upturn throughout the county's rural villages.

First they promoted and put in place agricultural production responsibility systems linking output to calculation of remuneration. Today, 1,820 of the county's 1,999 production teams practice various forms of production responsibility systems. Several years ago labor efficiency was low and costs of producing grain and cotton were high in Sanjiaocun Production Brigade, which has high yields of both grain and cotton. It was renowned throughout the country as a high yield poor county. After grain and cotton output in 1981

increased by 360,000 jin over 1978; cotton output increased 1.1 times; net earnings increased by 545,000 yuan; production expenses fell by 45,000 yuan, and average per capita standards of living rose from 111 yuan to 240 yuan. In the space of 2 short years following institution of responsibility systems, the situation in 216 poor production teams in the county changed.

Second was readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture; vigorous efforts going to development of cotton production with gradual compensations being made in development of grain and economic crops. Formerly, as a result of grain squeezing out cotton, the area sown to cotton fell from 190,000 mu to slightly more than 120,000 mu, and yields dropped from 120 jin per mu in 1971 to 35 jin in 1978. Following the Third Plenary Session, while stabilizing grain output, they took the cotton situation firmly in hand. In 1981, earnings from cotton alone averaged 65 yuan per capita, and tremendous increases also occurred in oil-bearing crops. Average annual per capita consumption of edible oil rose from the former 1.5 jin to more than 6 jin. In numerous communes and brigades grain and cotton also increased.

Third was development of economically diversified production mostly in the form of household sideline industries, which opened a main gate to curing poverty and becoming prosperous. Throughout the county appeared large numbers of "outstanding households," who had become prosperous first. This county has an average 1.4 mu of land per capita. Figuring one member of the workforce to farm 5 mu of land, 47 percent of the workforce is surplus to need. However, some years ago, this surplus labor was not permitted to engage in industrial sideline production and people were restricted to the limited amount of land where they dawdled in poverty. Now that the County CCP Committee and county government have raised the slogan of "liberate the mentality and dare to become rich," the surplus workforce has shown its mettle, and breeding industries, processing industries, and planting industries have burgeoned. From the Standing Committee of the County CCP Committee to ordinary cadres relieved of production duties, everybody is devoted to "helping enrich households." More than 90 percent of peasants are engaged in diverse household sideline occupations such as raising milk cows, raising goats and sheep, raising rabbits, raising chickens, raising martens, growing flowers, or raising fish.

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## BRIEFS

DAIRY PRODUCTS--By the end of March, Heilongjiang Province had produced 4,740 tons of dairy products, up 38.5 percent over corresponding 1981 period and an all-time high. According to incomplete statistics, the province's 16 key dairy enterprises had yielded 4.43 million yuan in profits, up 10 times over the corresponding 1981 period. [SK200954 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82]

PROVINCIAL AFFORESTATION--As of 19 April, Heilongjiang Province had built 300,000 mu of shelter belts and planted 400,000 trees. Heilongjiang Province plans to afforest 3.5 million mu of land and grow 2 billion saplings this year. [SK200950 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82]

WHEAT PLANTATION--Hejiang Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, plagued by flooding last year and spring waterlogging this year, has successfully fulfilled its 1982 wheat sowing plant. By 16 April, the prefecture sowed over 2.97 million mu of wheat. [SK190608 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Apr 82]

WHEAT SOWING--By 9 April, Heilongjiang had fulfilled 51 percent of its wheat sowing target by sowing 15.6 million mu, 3.7 million mu more than in the corresponding 1981 period. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 82]

SPRING WHEAT--Harbin, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang had sown spring wheat on 3 million mu by 1 April, an increase of 1 million mu over the corresponding period last year. [OW071251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 6 Apr 82]

SPRING SOWING--While planting wheat, rural communes and brigades and state farms in Heilongjiang Province have lost no opportunity to plant field crops. As of 15 April, the province had planted field crops and such cash crops as flax and sugarbeets on 1.86 million mu of land, an increase of 625,000 mu over the corresponding 1981 period. [SK190838 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82]

FARM PRODUCE EXPORT--In 1981 Heilongjiang exported 150,000 tons of soybeans and 43,000 tons of flax, more than 80 percent of the total flax exported by the country. Heilongjiang also exports vegetables, wild plants, medicinal herbs, Chinese medicines and fur products. Every year the province exports about 7,000 tons of vegetables and wild plants. It earns \$100 million from exporting medicinal herbs and Chinese medicines and \$2.7 million from fur products annually. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82]

PROVINCE REPAIRS DAMS--Among the 297 river dams damaged by floods last year, 226 dams--or 91 percent--have been repaired, resuming irrigation for 1.55 million mu of farmlands in our province. Of the restoration construction, 30 percent was built with funds raised by the masses. [SK090520 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82]

COUNTY FIELD CROPS--Having fulfilled the wheat sowing task, Bayan County, Heilongjiang Province, has shifted its attention to sowing field crops in a timely manner. As of 15 April, the county had sowed 114,000 mu of field crops. [SK180900 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 82]

DAIRY-FARM PLANNING--The China National Technical Import Corporation has formally signed a loan contract with the Denmark Dairy Product Equipment Corporation on technical assistance and equipment supply for building the No. 2 Heilongjiang provincial dairy product plant at Anda County in the province. Under the contract, the Danish Government offers a 25-year interest-free loan of 15 million yuan. The plant's acreage is 100,000 square meters. The plant's daily production capacity would be 200 tons of fresh milk, and major products include milk powder, nonfat milk powder and butter. The annual output of these products would be 7,000 tons. The plant would be expected to make an annual profit of 11 million yuan. Ground breaking for this plant will be held in the second quarter of this year. Construction work will be completed in 1985. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Apr 82]

COUNTY WHEAT SOWING--By 8 April Tangyuan County in Heilongjiang had sown 170,000 mu of wheat, overfulfilling its wheat sowing plan by 14.8 percent. [SK101111 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82]

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## HUNAN

### BRIEFS

RURAL INCOME--Hunan reaped an all-round bumper harvest last year despite various natural disasters. The peasants' average distribution income exceeded 100 yuan for the first time. According to statistics, total income of the basic rural accounting units in the province was 7.963 billion yuan, an increase of 451 million yuan over 1980. This represented an average income of 172.9 yuan per head of population taking part in the distribution. [HK100710 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Apr 82]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT REGULATIONS--To strengthen the planned management of the first and second-category agricultural and sideline products, the Hunan Provincial Government recently formulated regulations on export of agricultural and sideline products from the province. The regulations point out that when the first and second-category agricultural and sideline products are exported from the province, it must be reported to the relevant provincial departments for examination. After the departments agree, they issue export licences. Otherwise, railway, road, civil aviation and shipping departments are not allowed to transport them and banks are not allowed to settle accounts. When an individual carries, asks others to carry or mails staple agricultural and sideline products out of the province, the quantity must be limited: not more than 40 jin of rice, not more than 20 jin of beans, not more than 10 jin of oil, not more than 20 jin of pork, beef, eggs and fresh fish and not more than 5 jin of tea, flue-cured tobacco and day lily. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 82]

CSO: 4007/382

## CITRUS PRODUCTION EXPANDS IN TAI HU AREA

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 82 p 2

[Article: "Jiangsu Citrus Production Last Year Reached 15,500 Tons"]

[Text] For the past several years, some counties and municipalities in Jiangsu along the banks of the Tai Hu have made a certain amount of progress in combatting cold and frost to cultivate citrus. Statistics show that last year the province's total citrus production exceeded 15,500 tons, up over 500 tons from the bumper 1979 crop and a historical record.

The area along the Tai Hu is on the northern edge of the semitropical zone and frequently suffers from frost. Nonetheless the low hilly areas of some regions are relatively suited to the production of citrus due to the regulatory influence of the atmospheric moisture of the lake. Over the past several years, the relevant production, scientific research and educational departments carried out numerous on-the-spot investigations and helped the communes, brigades and teams in the hilly and mountain areas around the Tai Hu to develop citrus production in keeping with local conditions. The suburban areas of Wuxi and Wu county also set up over 70 weather observation sites in their orchards and nurseries in order to select regions which were most suited microclimatically to citrus.

In order to avoid frost damage effectively and ensure that the citrus crop passes safely through the winter, the communes, brigades and teams in the citrus districts have paid attention to selecting varieties which have a relatively strong adaptability. The horticultural office of the provincial institute of agricultural sciences and the fruit tree office of Wu county have worked for 7 years in a row to select 10 fine single plants, including the cold resistant, early ripening Zaohong No 2 and the seedless, early ripening Wenzhou 57-5 mandarin orange. These fine single plants have grown well despite numerous incidents of low temperatures of 8.3-8.7 degrees below zero. The Jiangsu Department of Agriculture and Forestry has allocated funds to set up points in Wu county, Wuxi municipality and Wujin county and for establishing a 30 mou nursery for selecting good graft varieties, in order to supply good scions for propagation.

## EDITORIAL URGES STABILIZATION OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We Must Pay Close Attention to Grain Production"]

[Text] A strategic task facing the rural cadres and masses throughout the province during the new year is to continue to carry out intact the policy "in no way relax grain production while actively diversifying economically" and pay close attention to grain production, guaranteeing its stable growth while at the same time making full use of various resources to further carry out economic diversification. This is an important material base for further consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and promoting the smooth development of various construction activities.

Grain is the "treasure among treasures." "With grain in hand, you feel quite grand." "When the granaries are full, there's prosperity in all." There is a great deal of truth in these wise remarks of those with experience. For a number of years the livelihood of our province's people has been stable and there has been a rapid development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fishery. A vital factor in this growth has been our maintaining a certain level of growth in grain output. Practice has shown that grain is an important economic advantage of Jiangsu. We must continue to make use of this advantage and in no way weaken it.

Under the new situation, however, some comrades have had muddled thinking about whether or not to continue to pay close attention to grain production or to strive for continued stable growth in grain output. Some feel that the grain problem has already been solved basically and that the most pressing task now is to increase economic income, producing an attitude of "go for money, not for grain." It is proper to strive to increase the economic income of the collectives, but we definitely cannot as a result weaken grain production. Because the people of Jiangsu did away with the interference and sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, our grain production situation has been relatively good since the 1970s. In general, however, our grain output level is still low and still is far from meeting the needs of national economic development and continual improvements



in the standard of living. Last year was the second highest bumper grain harvest in Jiangsu since liberation, but it was only 770 jin per capita. The situation is rather tight in various aspects. Matters have even gotten a bit more difficult in some places where grain has fallen consecutively over the past two years. Therefore we cannot let up in the slightest on grain production.

Some comrades set the development of grain and of economic diversification in opposition to each other, claiming that "if grain does not go down, it is hard for diversification to come up; and if economic diversification is to go up, grain production must come down." These comrades ignore the mutual reinforcement and promotion of grain production and economic diversification. Our basic guiding policy in agricultural development is "in no way relax grain production while actively diversifying economically." We must carry it out in a comprehensive manner. Grain output must persist in increasing and diversification must also develop further. There is still a great potential for economic diversification. Barren mountains, earthen hillocks and water surfaces in many places are not yet utilized thoroughly. Thus it is entirely possible to strive to maintain a relatively rapid development of a diversified economy at the same time that great efforts are expended on guaranteeing a stable growth in grain. In developing a diversified economy, we definitely cannot fix our eyes on the grain fields and occupy any more of them to change over to economic crops. The peasants desire prosperity and to increase their incomes, but this cannot be done by tossing out grain production. If grain production is not done well, it is impossible to diversify the economy as well. At present, some places cannot guarantee a supply of fodder because grain is too short. The development of feed has already been affected. This is worth thinking deeply about. In sum, if grain does not go up it will affect arrangements for people's livelihood, economic diversification and the development of the entire national economy. This is an enormous problem which is not only economic but also political. Leaders at all levels, including brigade and team cadres, must keep a clear head about this.

Other comrades say that we must respect the production teams' right of self-determination. Cropping plans are determined by the production teams, so whatever everyone wants to grow is what is planted. This opinion is also one-sided. The party's policies stipulate that the production teams, persisting in a socialist direction, should carry out the policies, laws and decrees of the state and, under the precondition of receiving the leadership of the state plan, plant in keeping with local conditions. This does not mean planting whatever one thinks of. Grain is a principal product which affects the national economy and the people's livelihood and its production should be carried out according to the leadership of the state plan. At present, all parts of Jiangsu have already done large-scale contracting of state grain purchase quotas. This contracting per se embodies the plans of the state and has a directive nature. The contracted quotas must be resolutely fulfilled. When each locality arranges its cropping plan it must first of all consider



When each locality arranges its cropping plan it must first of all consider the fulfillment of the contracted grain quotas. This must be a precondition for making good arrangements for agricultural production.

In striving for a stable increase in grain production we must first of all stabilize the cultivated and sown areas of grain. At the present level of technology, grain output cannot increase stably without guaranteeing it a certain acreage. It is necessary to make appropriate readjustments in the grain acreage in a planned way in order to develop economic crops. In the past several years, our province has already made a large readjustment in agricultural arrangements, resulting in a considerable decline in cultivated and sown grain area. Now the internal structure of agriculture tends to be rational in general. Therefore we must rely in the main on increases in yields per unit area and on opening up as yet unutilized resources when we develop our economic crops. We definitely cannot put the squeeze on any more grain land. The spatial arrangement of grain crops this year should be set at last year's level and the sown area of grain cannot be reduced any further. The summer-ripening crops are already in the fields, so the key is in allocations for spring sowing. Every locality must get a good handle on this.

Guaranteeing a stable increase in grain is the glorious mission of the broad masses of rural cadres and peasants in the villages of our province. Each locality must proceed from reality in making arrangements. In particular, it must stabilize and perfect the various forms of production responsibility systems. The Taihu basin is the principal commodity grain base of Jiangsu. It should persist in taking agriculture as its basis and use industry to supplement agriculture, sidelines to promote it, guaranteeing and stabilizing the labor power devoted to growing grain by further mobilizing their activism so that they use every possible means to bring grain production up. The Lixiahe area is the belly of Jiangsu, with fertile soil and a large potential for output increases. It should guarantee that grain production continues to increase on the basis of its successive years of bumper harvests. The Xuhuai area has come up rapidly in recent years and should further unearth its potential and make more contributions through increasing grain output.

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## JIANGSU AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS INVESTIGATE WHEAT FIELD MANAGEMENT

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Pay Close Attention to Current Wheat Field Management"]

[Text] Comrades of the Wheat Cultivation Laboratory of the Jiangsu Institute of Agricultural Science recently worked together with agricultural scientists and technicians of the provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry; Yanziji Commune, Nanjing Municipality; Xinba and Lianhe communes, Yangzhong County; and Agricultural Bureau and Furong Commune, Wujin County to carry out an inspection of the overwintering crop conditions at several model units in the Zhenjiang hilly wheat region, the wheat region along the Chang Jiang and the Tai He wheat region, looking at their intermediate experimental demonstration plots in high-yield cultivation of the "three wheats" [wheat, barley and oats]. They checked out the conditions of the crops and of winter management on the larger fields as well, and studied measures for field management.

The general characteristics of "three wheat" production are as follows: A sufficient area has been planted, basically the number of sprouts exceeds previous years, and in wheat field management, activities have been prompt and down-to-earth, with good quality and a fast pace. Nonetheless, during the sowing stage last fall, the percentage of soggy cultivation and planting was large and the season was delayed, producing relatively more late sprouts, dragging out the evening up period when the sprouts appeared as temperatures were low, delaying the pace of leafing and tillering. From last November to date there has been a long drought, preventing the wheat sprouts from growing strong during the winter. With these conditions where excess surface water was followed by drought and low temperatures, several problems have arisen to affect the "three wheats." First, growth before the winter was at a minimum, with an insufficient number of sprouts and poor quality. From mid-October to the end of November, precisely the most critical sowing period, there was unfavorable weather prolonging the sowing period. Autumn sowing was not completed in the southern Jiangsu area until the end of November. After the sowing was complete there was continuous low temperature drawing out the evening-up period of the sprouts, with slow leafing and tillering, further limiting the amount of growth.

Second, drought affected winter strengthening and development. In wheat fields which received neither rain nor irrigation water for a long period, the water content of the soil from 0-5 cm was only 6.7 percent, and that of the tilled layer from 5-15 cm was but 4.1 percent. This seriously affected the rooting, leaving and tillering of the wheat sprouts. The area of tiller-bearing overwintering sprouts was greatly reduced this year, being only 35 percent in Yangzhong County and 30 percent in Wujin County, the latter a reduction of 28 percent over the same period the previous year.

Third, the unevenness of the sprout conditions is relatively widespread. Some cadres in the commune sector who have problems in understanding how to implement the production responsibility systems have relaxed their leadership over current production. Some commune sector comrades have paid more attention to managing industry and diversified economic operations and have relaxed wheat field management.

Given these current crop conditions and problems, the agricultural technicians participating in the inspection made the following proposals. First, apply fertilizer to promote strengthening and strive for winter development. Closely tend to field management before the spring, with a topdressing on the early crops to promote growth and strive for winter development and a uniform application of liquid fertilizer on the late crops to maintain full stands of seedlings through the winter and strive for lower level tillering in the early spring, working in every way to increase the total number of seedlings and strive for a high production of ears. Second, promote the seedlings in resisting drought and use water to transfer fertilizer. We must take advantage of the present favorable opportunity of the higher temperatures to apply fertilizer rapidly to resist drought, using more water than fertilizer and using the water to transfer the fertilizer and energetically promote winter development. Places with suitable conditions should thoroughly utilize sprinkler irrigation. Places without sprinkler irrigation should fill the outer three ditches with irrigation water using irrigation and drainage machinery and then carry water to sprinkle the fields, being sure not to flood the fields, creating a hardpan which would kill the seedlings. Third, loosen the soil and eliminate weed dangers. Taking advantage of the clear weather, we should weed and loosen the soil, aerating it and increasing its temperature so as to eliminate weeds and promote sprout development. The weed danger must be eliminated before the spring or weeds will flourish later, possibly leading to large areas being taken over by weeds, inducing pest infestations and causing a reduction in output. Fourth, tamp down the wheat and clean out the ditches to regulate soil moisture. Places with appropriate conditions should apply a layer of mud to cover the roots of the wheat and protect the tillering joints. Most of the fields should have a general tamping or pressing down of the wheat, with the upturned soil broken up to close the cracks in the soil and cover the tillering joints, improving the conditions for root system growth and protecting the wheat seedlings in overwintering.

The standards for complete sets of field ditches in the wheat fields have fallen this year compared with the past. Places which have assigned output quotas to individual able-bodied laborers have even more variable conditions. In order to prevent spring waterlogging, they must at the same time do a good job of taking care of soil moisture and putting ditches in order.

11723

CSO: 4007/242

## SUZHOU WINTER CROP MANAGEMENT SUCCESSES RECOUNTED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by the Reporting Station, Suzhou Administrative Office: "Suzhou Prefecture Strengthens Management of Overwintering Crops"]

[Text] Winter crop field management in Suzhou Prefecture has been done on time this year and seedling conditions are generally good. As of the beginning of this month, over 80 percent of the prefecture's 3.59 million mu of "three wheat" [wheat, barley and oats] fields have had additional labor applied to pressing down the wheat, had a topdressing of cured fertilizer and had ditches cleaned to regulate soil moisture. The soil has been loosened and heaped around the roots, together with a topdressing of fertilizer on over 80 percent of the 1.1 million mu of rapeseed. Many communes, brigades and teams in Kunshan, Wujiang, Taicang, Wuxian, Wuxi and Jiangyin counties have restored the old tradition of irrigating with river silt. This was seldom done in recent years.

This year we got our thinking going early on winter field management in Suzhou Prefecture, with the leadership at all levels being relatively clear about the leading thinking of taking agriculture as the basis. By linking it with honoring its commitments on distribution and encouraging the masses to do a good job of current production, both the pace and quality of winter field management has exceeded previous years in Kunshan County. Wu County has made full use of its model, Hongxing Brigade of Huangdai Commune, to fan a quick upsurge in field management. Some advanced units, such as Huaxi Brigade in Jiangyin County, have already wrapped up their field management of summer-ripening crops. Many communes, brigades and teams have also done a crash job of doing supplementary management of wheat which was planted in damp, muddy soil and of the three kinds of seedlings so as to promote a transformation and balance. After a period of crash work, 45 percent of the 690,000 mu of three kinds of seedlings of the three wheats in the prefecture have been transformed and upgraded.

11723

CSO: 4007/242

PRC TRAINING FOREIGN FISHERY TECHNICIANS

OW151137 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--The second fresh-water fish breeding technique training course for technicians from developing countries opened today in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, according to the state administration of aquatic products.

The four-month course is sponsored under a cooperation plan between China and the United Nations development program. The nine trainees are from Burma, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The first course ran from June to October 1981.

The trainees will study controlled breeding in fish hatcheries, development of new fish strains, fish breeding and management and prevention of fish diseases. Experts from the Yangtze River Aquatic Products Research Institute will lecture on the techniques to promote fishery, crop growth and poultry and domestic animal breeding. Trainees will do field work in Guangdong Province.

China's 1981 fresh-water fish catch came to 1.37 million tons, ranking first in the world. In recent years, Chinese fish breeding experts have passed on techniques to their counterparts in the developing countries. Experts from Britain, France and the United States have also studied fresh-water fish breeding in China.

Since 1975, China has trained 159 fishery officials and technicians from developing countries, according to the state administration of aquatic products.

CSO: 4020/120



## BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTS INCREASE IN JIANGSU--Aquatic products enterprises have continued to grow in Jiangsu Province during the past year. Output of aquatic products has overfulfilled plan and has set an all-time high; aquatic products procurement plans have been overfulfilled; and quantity of aquatic products sent to market has increased. Last year all echelons of government further strengthened leadership of aquatic products work. Everywhere mentality was emancipated and policies liberalized in water surface use rights, in programs for development of aquatic products, and in methods of administration. Reliance was placed on science and attention was given arousal of positive factors everywhere, thereby gradually bringing about improvements in the fishing industry's structure for production, its system of administration, and channels of circulation. Pace of growth in the raising of freshwater fish accelerated, the raising of fish by production teams and households receiving particularly serious attention. The freshwater fish raising area in the province was increased by more than 100,000 mu over what it had been in 1980, and output increased by nearly 120,000 tons, making 1980 the year of greatest increase in production during the past few years. Simultaneous with the stringent efforts made in aquatic products production, all levels of aquatic products units devoted attention to doing a good job in procurement, supply, and marketing of aquatic products. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 82 p 2] 9432

HOG RAISING--Nanjing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Jiangsu has seen an upturn in hog breeding. The number of hogs in stock in January and February increased by 1.5 million head over the corresponding period last year. Over the past few years, Jiangsu has sold the state 17 million to 18 million hogs each year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 6 Apr 82]

CSO: 4007/382

## JIANGXI

### BRIEFS

ANYUAN COUNTY EARLY RICE--Transplanting of early rice seedlings is underway in Anyuan County, Jiangxi. The county will grow 153,000 mu of early rice this year. As of mid-April, about 40 percent of the transplanting was completed. [OW251325 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82 OW]

FENGCHENG COUNTY SOYBEANS--As of 17 April, more than 96,000 mu of land had been planted to early soybeans in Fengcheng County, Jiangxi, an increase of 9,000 mu over the same period last year. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/375

## BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL SOWING--As of 15 April, Jilin Province had planted 3,525,000 mu of wheat, minor oil-bearing crops and various field crops, 450,000 mu more than in the corresponding 1981 period. Some 124,000 mu of paddy rice seedlings had been grown, accounting for over 40 percent of the paddy rice seedling plan. [SK171420 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82]

WET GRAIN DISPOSITION--Grain departments at all levels throughout Jilin Province are drying wet grains in a timely manner. As of 30 March, the province had dried 40 percent of grains with high moisture content by taking advantage of the dry spring season. Of the grains stored last year, 4 billion jin require drying this spring. Therefore, the province urges departments concerned to complete their drying work before 10 May, the start of the rainy season. [SK072207 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82]

GRAIN PRODUCTION--Grain output in Jilin Province in 1981 was 18.44 billion jin, up 7.3 percent over 1980 and an increase of 150 million jin over the record figure of 1978. The average per mu yield was 350 jin, up 12 jin over 1978. Six localities, not including Changchun, increased output. The income of the rural basic accounting units increased 418 million yuan over the best figure in 1980, an increase of 12.6 percent. Net income for distribution was 2.44 billion yuan--an increase of 343 million yuan over 1980, of which 1.98 billion yuan went to commune members, an increase of 20.6 percent over 1980. The average per capita income was 144.1 yuan, up 26.6 yuan, an increase of 22.6 percent over the previous year. Six localities in the province increased income. Municipalities and counties with an average per capita income over 150 yuan increased from 6 in 1980 to 25. Communes with an average per capita income over 200 yuan increased from 27 in 1980 to 139. [SK132247 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Apr 82]

SCIENTIFIC FARMING--Fuyu County has applied scientific methods to farming and has planted 495,000 mu of crops. County cadres at all levels, along with scientific workers, have conducted a survey on soil composition in 37 brigades, urging all production teams to apply chemical fertilizer to crops in light of different soil compositions. [SK200801 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 82]

## BRIEFS

**COLLIERY FORESTS**--Collieries in Liaoning Province have built shelterbelts in mining areas for many years. Now these collieries have a forest acreage of 1.81 million mu and 2.7 million cubic meters of timber storage. From 1977 to 1981, 420,000 mu of shelterbelts were built and over 75 percent survived. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Apr 82]

**PROVINCIAL CROPS**--Over the past 3 years, the Liaoning Provincial Academy of Agrosience has developed 12 new crossbred types of paddy rice, corn, sunflower and cucumber and produced 620,000 jin of seeds of these new breeds. (Yuyao) No 57, a crossbred variety of paddy rice which won a national prize, has been cultivated on 2.2 million mu in the past 3 years in Liaoning, Shandong, Shanxi, Henan, Hebei, Jiangsu, Beijing and Tianjin provinces and municipalities. Output has generally increased over 10 percent, contributing an additional 275 million jin of paddy rice. The province last year cultivated 490,000 mu, half of the province's sunflower acreage, of Liaokui No 1 sunflower breed. The result was good. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82]

**NATIVE, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**--By the end of March, the value of native and livestock products purchased by supply and marketing cooperatives in Liaoning Province were respectively 16.5 percent and 13.2 percent higher than in the corresponding 1981 period. [SK171424 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82]

**AGRICULTURAL LOANS**--Agricultural banks and credit cooperatives in Liaoning Province have granted loans to support spring farming. By the end of March, the province had granted agricultural loans totalling 626 million yuan, an increase of 10 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. [SK132248 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82]

CSO: 4007/382

## NEI MONGGOL

### BRIEFS

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION--The regional people's government recently issued a circular urging efforts to strengthen vegetable production and marketing work to ensure vegetable supplies this year. The circular states: Suburban areas should focus their production on vegetables. Suburban areas in the west should assign 7 li of vegetable fields to each vegetable farmer. Suburban areas in the west should assign 8.1 li to 1 fen to each. The retail prices of vegetables should be frozen. Vegetable producing brigades will be compensated by local financial departments for deficits in vegetable production. Effective measures should be adopted to eliminate deficits caused by poor management. [SK080439 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82]

EGG PROCUREMENT--As of early April, Nei Monggol had procured 2.09 million jin of eggs, up 96.5 percent over the corresponding 1981 period. Chickens raised by commune members totaled 13.49 million, an increase of 1.94 million. [SK190930 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Apr 82]

CSO: 4007/382

## PROBLEMS WITH APATHY AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Bi Bingjian [3968 4426 7003], Deputy Chairman, Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region, Farming and Forestry Office: "Several Problems in Perfecting Systems of Responsibility"]

[Text] Throughout rural Ningxia, systems of responsibility have been established, most of them being systems of responsibility whereby work tasks are contracted to individual households. These are now entering the state of summation, perfection, and stabilization. A look at the situation in Ningxia shows several problems in perfecting systems of responsibility that merit discussion and study.

1. 1. How Can the Socialist Collective Road Be Adhered to?

Generally speaking, there are two roads for maintenance of the social collective economy. The first is public ownership of the means of production such as land, and the second is distribution on the basis of work. There is no doubt about this, but what else can be done?

I believe that the socialist collective economy also has to achieve a common prosperity. Following liberalization of policies, those with a head for economics, those with skills, and those with ability are able to become prosperous first. However, those who know nothing but farming the land, who lack special skills, and who are not good at economic diversification, and particularly those households with few working members, find it difficult to become prosperous. Those who lead have to encourage not only "outstanding households," but also to support hardship households. In newspaper propaganda, bank loans, scientific and technical guidance, and provisions for people livelihoods, attention has to be directed to this problem.

The socialist collective economy also has to be a planned economy. We acknowledge the role of the laws of value; however, it has to be made clear that in China's agriculture, it is planned economy that is paramount and market regulation that is supplementary. Rural communes and brigades have to have an overall conception and handle well the relationship between planned guidance and self-determination. They cannot simply consider what to grow on the basis of what brings the greatest profits, and fail to implement state



plans. Departure from the guidance of state plans can produce blindness. Not only rural communes and brigades, but economic units concerned, as well, have to study methods to be used to practice planned guidance. Institution of a contract system is a fine method; however, contracts do not have to be made into assignment books; contracts should provide both rights and obligations for both parties.

## 2. How Should the Grassroots Handle Matters?

In rural villages, communes and brigades constitute the foundation. Implementation of CCP Central Committee policies depends on the grassroots. Many production team heads had no idea for a long time as to how the grassroots should manage affairs once Ningxia had established systems of responsibility for production. Some places formulated 10 regulations for their grassroots cadres, but real management cannot be done that easily. I believe that for production team heads the main rule must be to do things for the commune members. When you do good things for commune members, the commune members will be happy and will manage things well. Institution of systems of responsibility for production can produce a one-third surplus of rural workforces. Organization of this workforce for economic diversification for greater production and greater earnings constitutes the main job of the production team heads.

Today there is concern about maintenance of social order from top to bottom. In some places public order is not all it should be for reasons of two kinds. One is that the effects of 10 years of turmoil have not yet been thoroughly purged, and the other is that grassroots political power plays no role. In such a situation, it is not enough to rely solely on public security personnel for the maintenance of social order in rural areas. There has to be reliance on grassroots political power, a strengthening of ideological and political work, and arousal of the masses to vigilance. Today some grassroots cadres do not want to take responsibility, fearing that if they don't discharge their duties well, they will themselves violate the law. Such ideas have to be rooted out. In another realm, political and legal units should clearly formulate several regulations covering matters to be the concern of grassroots political power so that they can be abided by. All problems that can be solved at the grassroots level should be solved at the grassroots level.

In order to make the grassroots assume the economic functions and political functions they should assume, it is necessary to solve the problem of how grassroots cadres are regarded. One must say that an overwhelming majority of grassroots cadres are good or comparatively good, and that those with a bad work style are in the minority. When grassroots cadres' ideas momentarily lag behind events, some people say that cadres are "props that hold doors shut." Such a statement is not fair. Implementation of systems of responsibility is a process, and the perception of cadres is a process too. Cadres must be allowed to constantly summarize experiences during the process of practice and gradually improve their perceptions. They must be helped, believed in, and relied upon to handle grassroots matters well.

### 3. How Can Farm Produce Prices Be Controlled?

Price policies have a great effect on agriculture. When prices are set too low, the peasants do not make money and do not want to produce. When they are set too high, production is stimulated, but sales are hurt. Several kinds of products in Ningxia currently face this latter problem. Some economic units continue to use the old methods, raising prices inappropriately on these things, with the result that overproduction occurs but the goods cannot be sold. Then they limit purchases from producers. This is extremely bad for planned, proportional development of production. A policy of basic stability must be followed for farm produce prices. Getting of procurement prices to be paid for various agricultural products must be commensurate with their value. There has to be equitable price parity, consideration of market demand, mostly the demand in the national market, and doing what will both stimulate production and help sales.

9432

CSO: 4307/230

QINGHAI

BRIEFS

Haidong Prefecture Grain Areas--Following the institution of responsibility systems, communes in Haidong Prefecture, Qinghai, blindly increased the acreage of oil-bearing crops and vegetables. Haidong prefectural civil administration has corrected this trend in a timely manner. Now the prefecture's grain areas are maintained at 3.7 million mu, and its oil-bearing crop areas are maintained at 400,000 mu. The prefecture's grain and oil-bearing seed procurement targets now can be fulfilled. [SKD60645 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82]

CSO: 4007/382

## BRIEFS

SUMMER FIELD MANAGEMENT--On 18 and 19 March, comrades of the Shaanxi Provincial Agricultural Committee, the provincial Agricultural Bureau and the provincial Agricultural Scientific Research Center and some agricultural scientists inspected the growth of wheat in the fields in Yangling and (Zhaijia) communes in Wugong County and held a forum on specific measures for current summer field management. The experts and professors attending the forum held that in the light of the situation of the growth and the development of wheat in the Guangzhong area, the province should do well in irrigating wheat fields, applying manure, weeding and tending rape and cotton. [HK301349 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Mar 82]

CSO: 4007/382

COMMENTARY ON WHEATFIELD MANAGEMENT

SK170738 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Station commentary: "Do a Good Job in Strengthening Middle and Late Stage Wheatfield Management"]

[Excerpts] The ear and straw of wheat now are coming out. It is an important period for reaping a good wheat harvest. Leaders at all levels and the broad masses of commune members should adopt effective measures to conduct middle and late stage wheatfield management to ensure a good harvest. Since the beginning of wheat sowing this year, our province has suffered from sustained droughts that have affected the growing of wheat seedlings. However, thanks to good field management in the early spring, wheat growing has taken a favorable turn. So long as we continue to strengthen wheatfield management in the middle and late stages, we can have good harvests.

Some units are not confident of reaping a good wheat harvest this year. Some even think that this year our province will certainly suffer from a reduction in wheat output and therefore slacken their efforts to manage wheatfields. This idea is wrong and should be overcome. There remain 2 months until the wheat is harvested. This is a critical time. It is also a time in which natural disasters occur. The success or failure of field management will decisively affect wheat harvests. Therefore, we must correct our ideas, enhance our spirit, foster confidence and adopt effective measures to strengthen the middle and late stage wheatfield management. We should have good field management to ensure a good harvest.

Emphasis should be on the management of high-yield wheatfields. Wheat seedlings on the province's 30 million mu of high-yield plots are growing well. Therefore, our province has great potential to increase wheat output. We must try all possible ways to ensure proper irrigation and topdressing to harvest more wheat. Meanwhile, equal attention should be paid to strengthening the management of common wheatfields to fulfill and overfulfill this year's wheat production plan.

CSO: 4007/382

## BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION--Taking advantage of the Huanghe River diversion project, Liaocheng Prefecture has irrigated 2.16 million mu out of its 2.5 million wheat fields and 3.36 million mu of its 4 million mu of cotton fields. [SK171408 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 82]

PROVINCIAL AFFORESTATION--By 5 April, Shandong Province had prepared 0.22 million mu of lands for afforestation, built 0.49 million mu of forests and 2.44 million mu of shelterbelts around farmlands, interplanted tung trees and grain crops on 1.45 million mu of farmlands, planted 174 million trees around houses and lakes and on the sides of roads, planted 66.5 million tons of bushes and built 0.1 million mu of nurseries. [SK190840 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 82]

SEED STRAINS--In the past few years, 70 varieties of fine seed strains developed in Shandong Province have been commended by national departments concerned. In 1981, some 127 million mu--93 percent--of major crop fields were sown with fine seed strains. However, due to bad methods and irrational distribution, the management and utilization of these seed strains are poor and disorderly. To counter this, it is necessary to establish organizations for selecting and popularizing good quality seed strains to manage and utilize these seeds scientifically and systematically. [SK122217 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Apr 82]

CSO: 4007/382



## APPLICATIONS OF ISOTOPE, RADIOACTIVE TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Use of Atomic Energy to Benefit the People. Radioactive Breeding Methods Can Change Farm Crops Into "Trees That Shower Money." Use of Nuclear Technology Provides Appreciable Economic Benefits to Industrial Production"]

[Text] News from units concerned reports that during the past few years China's atomic energy science and technology has actively served the national economy to win appreciable benefits for it.

Agricultural science has widely applied isotope and radiation technology. Already 150 new varieties have been bred through use of radioactive breeding methods including grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, fruits, and vegetables, which have been extended over an area of 100 million mu annually. From grain alone annual increase in output has been 5 billion jin. Increased accumulated earnings over a period of several years from radioactively bred "Lumian No 1" [cotton] have been 1.9 billion yuan, and the Shandong peasants called it "a tree that showers money." "Yuanfengzao" paddy rice has been extended to cultivation over a cumulative more than 70 million mu for an increase in output totaling 4 billion jin. New methods of applying fertilizer have been successfully developed through isotope tracer technology, increasing the chemical fertilizer utilization rate by 20 percent. Some valuable achievements have been won in radioactive sterilization of insects, research on chemical fertilizer synergists, radiation of food for storage, and safe use of pesticides. Industrial applications of isotope technology and radiation technology are becoming increasingly great, notably in the measurement of thicknesses, densities, and position of materials [2436 0143], in non-destructive flaw detection, in leak detection, in neutron activation analysis, in radiochemistry, prospecting for geological resources, static electricity elimination, and fire alarms. Rolling mill use of isotopes to measure thicknesses has brought about control over thicknesses of steel plates, thereby making manifold increases in the rate of steel plates meeting specifications. By using an isotope thickness measuring device, the Baoding Paper Mill produced 220,000 yuan earnings per machine per year. The Haerbin Petroleum Refinery's use of an isotope materials position instrument [2436 0143 6060] permitted manifold increases in the petroleum recovery rate. Use by a Taiyuan rolling mill of nuclear technology produced remarkable economic results.

Promotion of radiation processing technology in the organic chemical industries of Shanghai and other places has developed a group of new products with very broad uses.

During the past several years, application of nuclear technology to medicine has developed very quickly. Nuclear medicine has spread to every province, municipality, and autonomous region except Tibet. More than 900 hospitals and research units are using it, and there is a specialized nuclear technology corps totaling 4,000. Various kinds of radioactive medicines and instruments have developed very rapidly, and great strides have been made in their use for diagnosis of cancers, cardiovascular disease, and disorders of the thyroid gland. By way of promoting further use of isotopes in the national economy, the State Science Commission, the National Defense Science Commission, the China Science Society, and the two ministries of machine building have decided to convene a "National Conference on Isotopes" within a short period of time.

9432

CSO: 4007/251

BRIEFS

CIRCULAR ON PIG-RAISING--The regional people's government issued a circular on 9 April on vigorously promoting pig-raising. The circular said: The region must take two steps to solve its problems in pork production and supply. In the first step, we must strive to become basically self-sufficient in pork by 1985. In the second step, we must achieve complete self-sufficiency. The circular demanded that the region get a good grasp of pig-raising and assign procurement quotas. It is necessary to implement the policies and actively encourage the peasants to raise pigs while consolidating and developing collective pig-raising. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 11 Apr 82]

CSO: 4007/382

ZHEJIANG

BRIEFS

COUNTIES GROW COTTON--As of 14 April, counties under Hangzhou Municipality had sown 46.7 percent of the 131,000 mu of cotton crops planned for this year. [OW200727 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 18 Apr 82]

CSO: 4007/371

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Institute of Genetics, Shijiazhuang Agricultural Modernization Institute, and Luancheng Method of Eliminating Intermediate Cultivation For Cotton Extension Group Chinese Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Survey of Condition of Extension of the Method of Eliminating Intermediate Cultivation for Cotton"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE KEJI TONGXUN [AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY NEWS-LETTER] in Chinese No 2, 1982 p 19

ABSTRACT: In the past 3 years, the Luancheng County Agricultural Modernization Comprehensive Scientific Experiment Foundation has been extending the method of eliminating intermediate cultivation for cotton crops, which is a fruit of research, jointly by the Institute of Genetics and the Shijiazhuang Agricultural Modernization Institute of Chinese Academy of Sciences. According to the 14-commune statistical survey of 1980, the 24,000 mu of cotton for which the method was adopted, averaged a yield increase of 10-15 percent. The method made it possible to seed about 10 days earlier, caused the soil temperature to be 2°C higher, reduced the density of cotton plants, saved labor, used less water before blooming, needed very little seedling fertilizer, brought about early development of seedlings, and lessened pest damage. Not a few cotton fields yielded close to 200 jin of ginned cotton/mu. The paper does not include a description of the method, however.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Yangzhou Prefecture Rice Disease Resistance Breeding Cooperative Group, Jiangsu Province

TITLE: "New Line of White Withering Resistant Intermediate Xian Rice, 910, 929"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGYE KEJI TONGXUN [AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY NEWS-LETTER] in Chinese No 2, 1982 p 20

ABSTRACT: White withering disease has become a great obstacle for the development of rice production in Yangzhou. In the 12 years of 1970-81, there were 2 years of severe epidemics and 4 years of lesser epidemics resulting in losses varying from 70-110 million jin of rice a year. A research project has been carried out by the Prefecture Institute of Agricultural Sciences to breed from the BG-90-2 system, 2 resistant strains, 910 and 929. Experimental cultivation was conducted in Yizheng County etc. to confirm their white withering resistance. They were found to mature about 15 days earlier than BG-90-2, with yield varying from 900 to 1,100 jin/mu, obviously higher than that of local breeds. The disease resistant manifestations, the high yield properties, and the adaptability of the new strains of 910 and 929 are described. At present, the supply of seeds of 910 and 929 is very limited, limiting to 1-2 jin per order at a price of 0.15 yuan/jin with an additional 1 yuan to cover postage.

6248

CSO: 4011/75

AUTHOR: ZHANG Guoqiang [1728 0948 1730]  
WU Enan [0702 6948 0589]

ORG: Both of Institute of Crops, Shanghai Academy of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "Growth and Development Characteristics of Intermediate Maturing Early Xian Rice 77-6"

SOURCE: Shanghai SHANGHAI NONGYE KEJI [SHANGHAI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 1, 5 Feb 82 pp 7-8

ABSTRACT: The early rice strain 77-6 was bred out by the institute from a single spike, an offspring of Kefuzao x Zhulianai, with nitrogen molecule laser treatment. The first generation (1976) matured 3 days earlier, the spike became longer, and the plant appeared in a tighter shape. It was propagated in the winters of 76-78 in South China. Experimental production of 79-80 indicated an average yield of 915.04 jin/mu, following crops of green manure or vegetables, 846.4 jin/mu, following barley or naked barley, and 804.9 jin/mu following rape or rice seedbeds, amounting to increases of 6.31 to 10.93 percent over the control breed, Yuanfengzao. The major characteristics of 77-6, including a well-developed root system of seedlings, early tillering, numerous effective spikes, standing leaves to permit high utilization of photo-energy, good ventilation, only mildly susceptible to sheath and culm disease, high rate grain yield, good rice quality, and high protein and amino acid contents are discussed. With the same yield as Yuanfengzao but maturing 3 days earlier, it provides a favorable condition for early transplanting of the late season rice and thus the condition for a triple crop system.

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